

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 396.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, May 27.—The Alabama claims still form the great theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The Times to-day has an article on the communications of Sir F. B. Head, which have recently been published here, respecting the case of the ship Caroline, and the course of the United States towards Canada in 1857. The Times says that Senator Sumner's assertion of England's hostility to America is met by the testimony of American officials. Almost much more flagrant have occurred within the frontier of the United States, for the popular feeling of the State of New York was admitted to have more than countenanced the Fenian expeditions to Canada. The American press expose Mr Sumner's inconsistency by historical tests, and point out his perversions of facts.—The Messrs Laird, of Birkenhead, who built the Alabama, have recently published a letter giving legal opinions and extracts from documents and speeches to prove that the building of the Alabama was not illegal. This letter has been extensively copied, and is thus commented on by the daily papers of to-day.—The Star (Radical organ) says the Messrs Laird may be guiltless, but that England cannot escape the penalty is the verdict of the best authorities, and is a foregone conclusion. The Post (Conservative) says the vindication of the Messrs Laird is complete. The law was inadequate to prevent the transaction. The remedy lay with the legislature and not with the executive. The Standard (Conservative) says the Messrs Laird's vindication condemns the government. England's obligations were broken for the North as well as the South. The Americans were equally guilty of a breach of international obligations in the case of the Caroline, and the case of the Fenian drillings and organization. The final reckoning will give a heavy balance to the debit of the United States.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that the papers in the case of the Alabama would shortly be laid upon the table.

May 28.—The Tories throughout the country are organizing meetings to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Irish Church bill being up, Mr Gladstone said there was no intention of abolishing the system of national education in Ireland, but that amendments might be introduced.

Right Hon. Mr Monnell, in reply to a question, said he thought an appropriation of the loan for the Intercolonial railway to pay the debts of Canada would not be illegal, considering the precautions taken to render the sum available when wanted.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Mr Motley, the minister of the United States, arrived here to-day, and was received by the Mayor of the city and the American consul at this port.

May 31.—Early this morning Mr Motley received addresses of welcome presented him by the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce, and soon afterwards departed for London.

PARIS, May 27.—The returns thus far show that 28 opposition candidates have been elected to the new Corps Legislatif.

Election disturbances are reported at Amiens, Lille and Toulouse, but they were of a trivial nature and easily suppressed.

May 29.—Jules Favre has been declared not elected, but will contest the election of his opponent.

The official journal of the empire denies that there is any foundation for the rumour that the French troops are to evacuate Rome.

Following the example of a brother Professor, the Alabama question has been discussed in a lecture before Yale College, New Haven, by President Woolsey. The lecture was entirely free from any warmth of prejudice or bias of partisanship. Mr Woolsey thinks Sumner a well informed but not a wise man, though perhaps of excellent intentions. He contends that England cannot rightly be blamed for issuing

her proclamation of neutrality and recognising the South when she did. The question is whether the British government was sufficiently alert in endeavouring to prevent the escape of the Alabama. The general unfriendliness of Britain, even if proved, ought not to be mixed up with a purely legal question. The English government have offered to submit the question to a proper tribunal. President Woolsey concluded his very sensible speech (first humorously stating that he was not influenced by "British gold") by believing that the American people are not likely to lose \$300,000,000 in war for the sake of getting \$15,000,000 in damages.

Usury Laws.

At the present time, when the Member for North Hastings and others have introduced bills into Parliament, and the Government has endorsed the movement, by bringing forward a measure to limit the rate of interest which *private individuals* (but with no such restriction on wealthy chartered corporations) may legally take for the use of money, the following remarks on the subject, from the Canadian Monetary Times, are worth noting and digesting:—

"It is clear, then, that the effect of usury laws is to raise interest in favour of the worst class of lenders, and at the expense of the best class of borrowers. Illustrations of their effect are not wanting. Thus Storch, the Russian economist, points out that when the Empress Catherine passed a law having the effect of lowering interest from six per cent to five, it had the effect of raising it to seven. Similarly, when Louis XV. of France passed an edict to reduce the rate from five to four, he caused it to rise to six. Probably the country where interest is lowest is England, where the usury laws have been abolished for fifteen years past, and where there is perhaps more freedom of borrowing and lending than in any other country. The usual rate at the Bank of England is two to three per cent. Perhaps, however, the most striking illustration is afforded by the experience of our own country. In 1858, just before the abolition of the usury laws, when the limit fixed by law was six per cent, the actual rate on first-class mortgage security was from twenty-five to thirty per cent. This is a notorious fact, well known to every lawyer and capitalist in the habit of dealing with mortgages at that time. The repeal of the law caused an immediate fall in the rate, which in the next two years went down to fifteen per cent, and has been steadily descending ever since, until now it is about seven or eight per cent, the lowest, we believe, ever reached in the Province. This enormous difference is almost altogether owing to the repeal of the law, and in particular to the large additional capital which has been thrown into the loan market in consequence. In a country like ours, where capital is comparatively scarce, any restriction upon its circulation will inevitably give rise to far more disastrous consequences than in countries where it is comparatively plentiful.

[Here follows a condensed account of the variations in the rate of interest from ancient down to modern times, and of the laws passed, but ineffectually, to restrict it.]

"Another mischief which is to be charged against usury laws, being of a very serious character, must not fall to be noticed. We refer to their effect in retarding the development and industrial progress of a country. The main element of progress in a new country is the opening of new branches of industry and of new channels of trade. These, because new and therefore untried and unknown, are necessarily more hazardous than the old and well-tried ones. Now, capitalists will not lend their money for the purpose of investment in enterprises of extra hazard without an inducement in the shape of extra interest, which being prevented by law, the consequence is that new branches of industry languish for want of the necessary support. We have not the slightest doubt that to our former usury laws is to be attributed much of the want of energy and enterprise with which we have been so often twitted by our American

neighbours. If there is no such connection as this, it is certainly a very remarkable coincidence that the rapid development of such hazardous enterprises as those connected with petroleum, salt and mining for gold and other minerals, should follow so closely on the heels of the repeal of our usury laws. Again, look at other countries, where the religious prejudice against usury still exists. In Mohammedan nations this prejudice is still as strong as ever, their religion absolutely forbidding the receiving of any interest. In Roman Catholic countries the same feeling still has some vitality, and though not so strong as formerly, yet is much stronger than in Protestant countries. Compare, then, the industrial and commercial torpor of such countries as Turkey (the sick man), Spain and Italy, with the life and activity of England and the United States. We have seen what, during the Middle Ages, was the popular doctrine in regard to interest. There is no need to show further, how, during that long night, and while the doctrine reigned supreme, the whole frame of industry, trade and commerce shrivelled up and withered beneath the curse of its blighting influence, and was paralysed into a stillness as of death. From facts such as these we may form some notion of the evil in these respects which usury laws occasion.

"Another charge which we have to bring against these laws, is that they are an infringement upon the rights of property, being an attempt to dictate the terms upon which a man shall deal with his own.

"In short, in whatever aspect usury laws are regarded, they are seen to be productive of mischief, and mischief only. They belong to the same class which were frequently passed in times gone by, to regulate wages and the price of food. The same evils and the same inherent absurdity belong to both.

"As we said before, we are unwilling to impugn the motives of those who are moving in this matter; but the facts and arguments which we have given are so indisputable, that it is impossible to do other than ascribe to these men, one of two things, either that they are grossly ignorant of all that has been written on the subject about which they propose to legislate, or that, for reasons best known to themselves, they wish to raise the rate of interest throughout the country. We hope that there is, in the Dominion, sufficient intelligence and public spirit to prevent the intended wrong."

The Toronto Board of Trade has adopted the following petition to Parliament:—

"That your petitioners view with much disfavor the introduction, from time to time, of bills before your Honorable House, for the limitation of the rate of interest, and pray your Honorable House to discontinue any proposal having for its object any such limitation, further than fixing the legal rate, when not otherwise defined, at six per cent.

The Tribune's Washington special despatch says:—The statement credited to the Independence Barge that Lord Olanderson responded to Mr Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims, by notifying our government that England would insist on the principle of arbitration for all claims is not credited here, and the State Department has thus far received no notification from Lord Olanderson whatever, nor any late communication on any subject. If such a notification is in existence, doubtless it has been placed in the hands of Reverdy Johnson and its transmission delayed."

The subscription to the stock of the two narrow gauge railways from Toronto is progressing rapidly. At the meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, on Monday, the President said he believed that all the stock of the Nipissing road would be subscribed that day or next, and that within a month the construction of the roads would be commenced.

A Boston paper says:—"The statistics of our city show that marriages among the native population are decreasing. The single and simple reason of this is the cost of married life. Young men are not afraid of the blooming institution, but they can't stand the depleting expense."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

North Hastings Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the members of this Society was held on Tuesday afternoon last at Garner's Hotel in Huntingdon, nine miles and a half from the village of Madoc, on the Belleville road, for the purpose of meeting Professor Buckland, Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture, who had been deputed by the Commissioner, Hon. J. Carling, to inquire into the nature and extent of the difficulties existing in the Society, as laid before the Department in a protest from members of the Society in the Township of Madoc, with respect to certain proceedings at the annual meeting in January last. The meeting was held in the large room upstairs, and there was a numerous attendance from Huntingdon and Rawdon, while Madoc and other rear townships were represented by just half a dozen members.

Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., was called to the chair, and James Haggerty, Jr., Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced

Professor BUCKLAND, who, after stating that it always gave him pleasure to meet the members of agricultural societies, and that he had never been so far North back of Belleville before, although he was well acquainted with the western part of the Province, proceeded to say that in consequence of illness, the Commissioner had been precluded from sooner attending to the difficulties, concerning which they were met together that day. The Commissioner thought, and with great propriety, that we should do all we could to conciliate, rather than take measures of law to redress these difficulties; and he (Prof. B.) therefore came as a pacificator, rather than as a judge. He felt the necessity of an Agricultural Society here, from what he had seen of the capabilities of the North Riding; the Chairman, since his arrival, having taken him over a good deal of it. He saw we had some natural difficulties to contend with; there was much stone on the land; but there was also a considerable area of arable land. In agriculture, as in everything else, it was not most desirable to have everything of the most favourable character; difficulties helped to develop character and stimulated man to overcome obstacles. He would carefully consider the statements that would be made, and he hoped in a fair and straightforward manner, if practicable, to overcome the existing difficulties, that the full benefit and working of the society might be secured. The Commissioner was very anxious to promote the interests he has in charge, and it would be far more consonant with his feelings to restore unanimity, rather than that law should be resorted to, which would give a check to the society, and perhaps result in there being no society at all. After considering the difficulties, he (Prof. B.) would see what would be the most practicable means of getting out of them, and if he could assist the members of the Society, he would be most happy to do so.

The Chairman said that if there were any com-

plaints or statements to make, Prof. B. was now ready to hear them.

Mr. Gream suggested that Mr. A. F. Wood should be called upon.

Mr. Wood, on rising in response, said he was not prepared to take any part in the matter, beyond being cognizant of what took place at the annual meeting. He would first like to ask the Professor—Must the Society remain intact as one Society for North Hastings, or could a separation take place?

Prof. B. replied that the Warden's proposition for two societies could not be entertained for a moment. A special act of Parliament would be required for a division.

Mr. Wood then said he would propose that the rear townships north of Huntingdon should be allowed to act together in concert for the benefit of those townships, as it was not likely any satisfactory arrangements could be made for them to act together with the other townships. He would rather not revert to what took place at the last annual meeting, because it would only lead to that which the professor wished to avoid—legal proceedings; but would like, if possible, to take the proportion of money paid in, North of Huntingdon, and a proportionate share of the Government grant, for these townships, if it could be done with the consent of the others. The distance between the north and south parts of the Riding was too great. This place where the present meeting was held was ten miles from the village of Madoc. If Madoc had had some other name, the annual Show might have come there; but being Madoc, that was out of the question. He would prefer discussing the question on the mere ground of expediency and geographical difficulty, as each section thought the other wanted it all its own way. He could see no remedy except by a division, as Madoc had never had a Show and did not seem likely to have a chance of getting one.

Mr. Gream exhibited the map of Hastings County, to show the disadvantages under which the members in the rear townships laboured, from the distance they had to travel to reach the annual show, when it was held in Huntingdon.

Professor BUCKLAND said two societies could not be organised; but the members could allocate the funds as they saw fit to agree among themselves.

Mr. Wood's proposition led to a very lengthy discussion, in which Messrs. Archibald (President of the Society), Ostrom, Etmo, Haggerty, Sines, Vantassel, Clark, Ashley, Tassie, Mounoy and Smallfield took part; and it being then quite evident that the members from the two sections could find no common ground of agreement acceptable to the majority present—the utmost concession proposed to Madoc being the erection of a permanent building somewhere on the Belleville Road, but still in Huntingdon, at least a few miles south of Hog Lake—it was suggested that Professor Buckland should make some proposition as to the best mode of reconciling the differences. He accordingly spoke in favour of the perambulatory system for the annual show; a solution of the difficulty which was advocated by Messrs. Archibald and Bird, somewhat objected to by Mr. R. Newton and others, who contended that Madoc was too far off for the majority of exhibitors in the southern part of the Riding, and accepted by the Madoc representatives. Finally, the following resolution was moved by Mr. A. F. Wood, seconded by Mr. T. Clark, and adopted unanimously:—

"That whereas certain difficulties have arisen with reference to the holding of agricultural fairs in the North Riding of Hastings for electoral purposes:—

"And whereas it is desirable, so far as possible, to meet the difficulties of the case:

"Be it therefore Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to hold the agricultural fair for 1869 at Huntingdon, and for 1870 at the village of Madoc; it being understood that there is to be no Township Show this year in Madoc, nor next year in Huntingdon. It is also understood that all parties are to unite heartily to carry out the objects of this Agricultural Society."

Professor BUCKLAND then, by invitation, made a brief address on agricultural topics, and concluded by expressing his satisfaction that the difficulty was at last amicably arranged, and his hope that the North Riding Agricultural society would continue to go on and prosper. After the usual votes of thanks the meeting broke up shortly before five o'clock.

On Wednesday evening, Professor BUCKLAND delivered a lecture in the Town-Hall, Madoc. Owing we suppose to the brief notice, and the lateness of the hour—eight o'clock—the attendance was chiefly from the village, there being but one or two farmers present, although the Professor's desire was chiefly to confer with them. We have not space for even a

condensed report of much of the Professor's remarks. He showed that farming is no longer an affair of mere bone and muscle—a drudgery suited to the lowest class of labourers—but is now one of the most interesting pursuits of man, demanding intelligence and considerable intellectual acquirements. He showed that by shallow ploughing and the want of due rotation of crops that much of the land in Canada is in an exhausted condition, and explained why it will not pay to restore such lands here—as it does in Great Britain—while new land can be taken up with such facility. Deeper ploughing would only temporarily remedy the evil. He condemned the general reckless waste of barnyard manure; and laid down the following proposition as essential to agricultural prosperity, "Cultivate less land, and cultivate it more; keep more stock, and of the most improved breeds." He also advised, as the result of observation and inquiry, that 25 per cent of wood on every farm of 100 acres should be reserved, on the North and West sides. In reply to a question whether the denudation of the forest in this vicinity had been followed by a failure of creeks and springs, he was answered in the affirmative.—On his inviting discussion, no farmer responding, Rev. D. Wishart heartily endorsed all the lecturer's remarks, and expressed a wish that his address could be repeated to a larger audience. In answer to a question by Mr. Smallfield, whether the thin sowing of seed grain now advocated in England was a system adapted to this climate, the Professor said he had the pleasure of examining Mr. Mechi's last year, and was more favourably impressed with his experiments than he had been at one time; but he thought good broadcast sowing was most suitable here, at any rate among the stumps, of which he noticed that there were not a few still left in this vicinity.—On motion of Mr. Gream, seconded by Mr. A. B. Ross, a vote of thanks to Prof. Buckland was unanimously adopted.

Mining Intelligence.

The Gillen Mining Co. are erecting their water-power stamp mill in Marmora, and will be ready to run about the last of July.

Dr. Williams has some men at work sinking a shaft on the adjoining property to Gillen & Co. Report says they have found shows of gold in the quartz taken out.

A correspondent informs us that while in Marmora last week he heard a person offer a farmer \$100 per acre for 10 acres of land for mining purposes. It was refused, and \$1000 per acre asked, although the property has not yet been prospected. Farmers, by asking such ridiculously large prices for undeveloped property, are driving all persons from the country, who otherwise might try and develop our mineral lands. The slow action of the Government in regard to 9 in the 9th has also done much to drive away prospectors.

The Feigel Mine and the Caldwell Mill are both idle, but it is reported that Mr. Barry will remove his mill from Denbigh to this place.

The Bannockburn Crusher (Toronto & Whitty) is lying idle for want of rock which will pay for working. It costs \$5.50 per ton for crushing there, and the best rock as yet found in the section, it is said will only pay about \$3 per ton.

The Toledo Co. (in the Best Settlement) are working their shaft both night and day. It is reported that they found gold in their rock, last week.

The Richardson Mine still remains in the grasp of the law. This is a pity, as we understand much satisfaction was given during the late working by the present management. We have been informed that Mr. J. H. Dunstan has been offered the superintendence of a well-known English Co. in Central America, and the probability is that he will accept of the offer.

The Anglo-Saxon Co. have not yet decided what to do with their works, so that it still remains closed as heretofore.

Cooper & Co.'s waterpower Crushing mill, containing five stamps, near Robinsons sawmill on L'Amable Creek, Hastings Road, has been at work for the last few days on rock obtained in the immediate vicinity. The result of the first cleaning up will not be known till next week.

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock, Charles Mumby, who resided on the south shore of Hog Lake, nearly opposite Stony Island, left Hog Lake Bridge, in a small canoe, with a couple of bags of potatoes. From the facts, that he did not arrive home and that his hat and some of the articles he had with him, have been found in the water, it is feared he has been drowned. He has recently been employed at the new dam at the Rapids.

Spots on the Sun.

It might be of some interest to call the attention of the readers of the *MERCURY* to the fact of numerous spots being now visible on the sun's disc. In company with Mr John Miller (millwright) and Mr John McKinnon, while at the latter's residence in Huntingdon, we observed, by means of a theodolite telescope, some 14 or more of remarkable size, on Wednesday morning, 2nd inst., at 5:30 A.M.

L. KENNEDY.

Hog Lake.—Complaints are made by the owners of lands surrounding Hog Lake, that the water is raised so much above the ordinary summer level by the new dam, that their meadows and pastures are greatly injured.—The Lake, as a reservoir, would probably supply power to all mills and factories on the river below, at seasons when they must otherwise lie idle. Would it not pay the owners to rent or purchase the low lands round Hog Lake?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, June 1st, 1869.

Best, John
Barry, Garret
Bagg, S D
Brethur, A
Butler, Miss E
Cooper, James
Empey, Miss S J
Forestal, James
Fenn, Robert
Howell, Wm
Horton, T
Holland, R S
Holland, Robert
Hobbs, Thomas
Howey, Robert
Hoover, David
Keene, Thomas (2)
Keene, Leonard
Knight, O C
Lennox, Wm
Leacock, Wm
Lafan, James

Lafferty, Edward
Lowery, James
McGee, Hamilton
Murphy, Peter
McGregor, M B
Medly, Jno
McFarlane, James
McKinnon, Jno
Olmstead, Ephraim
Phinan, Charles
Pelo Lewis
Boss, J M
Rideir, John
Reed, Daniel
Swales, B
Sullivan, Miss
Short, Mrs Hannah
Tuttle, Amos
Weaver, Wm
Wanamaker, J H
Wysocki, G D
Young, Alex

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of L MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (74) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.
Title perfect. For terms, apply to
GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
at the Mercury Office.—June 2, 1869.

E. O. L., No. 517.

Orange Picnic!

PICNIC will be held in
DULMAGE'S GROVE,
Best's Settlement, Madoc,
On TUESDAY, 22nd of JUNE, 1869,
for the purpose of raising Funds towards the Erection of the HALL for L. O. LODGE No. 517.—
M. BOWELL, Esq., M.P., Grand Master of East Ontario, and other Gentlemen are expected to be present on the occasion.
REFRESHMENTS will be Served at 2 P.M.
TICKETS, 75 Cents, for a Couple.
The Public are cordially invited to attend.
By order of the Committee.
THOMAS RICHARDSON, Chairman.

\$100 REWARD!!

REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the Undersigned for information which will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, about ten o'clock on the night of the instant broke, by throwing stones, three panes of glass in his private residence.

STEPHEN REED:

Madoc, June 4, 1869.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870-71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and Employers, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, Railway and Steamboat Routes, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c. also, State of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expediture, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857-58, published by the Subscriber, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers....\$12 Cy per copy.
United States.....\$15 Cy per copy.
Great Britain and Ireland do....\$3 Sg. "
France, Germany, &c. do....\$3 Sg. "

RATES of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys in advance, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Publisher,
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of JUNE next, for despatch of general business.
By order.

THOMAS WILLS,
Clerk, C. H.

Belleville, May 7th, 1869.

CAUTION!

M. R. BALDWIN FRALECK has since the Fifth Day of January last ceased to have any connection with or interest in the Firm of
MACLELLAN & MACLELLAN.
Madoc and Belleville,
27 March, 1869.

The Cheapest and Best Way of
ADVERTISING
SPRING ARRIVALS of GOODS,
SALES BY AUCTION,
PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
IS IN THE
MADOC MERCURY.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE

DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,
In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.

4th June, 1869.

VALUABLE

MILL & HOTEL PROPERTY

FOR SALE, IN THE

Village of Madoc,

In the County of Hastings.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Offer for Sale, Village Lots numbers Nine and Ten on the North side of DIVISION Street, and numbers, Nine, Ten and Eleven on the South side of RUSSELL Street, in the Village of Madoc. The property comprises the FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, known as the

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

and also the large Frame

GRIST MILL

on the same premises.

The property is offered at a Low Figure, and on Reasonable Terms.

For further particulars apply to
ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN,
Belleville.

Belleville, 17th April, 1869.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE,

SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 10 in 4th, 1 in 5th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 8 in 14th.

HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.
Further information may be had by applying to
JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
Money to Loan.
C. C. FORNERT, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England),

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes
at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of the Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 337.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 3.—Despatches have been received to-day from Mold, a small town in the northern part of Wales, giving the details of a formidable riot which occurred there last evening, whereby several lives were lost and many persons injured. An attempt was made to rescue two prisoners in the hands of the sheriff. The sheriff and his guard resisted manfully, but the mob being too strong it was found necessary to call out the military force, which fired upon the rioters, killing four of them instantly, and wounding many more. At the date of the last despatch the town was quiet, and the prisoners still in custody.

June 3.—The *Evening Standard* to-day in a leading editorial says it believes America does not wish for war. The Standard is confident that as soon as the irritation caused by the too animated discussion of the questions at issue subsides, men on both sides of the Atlantic will be ready and eager to hold out their hands to each other.

In the House of Lords to-day the bill for the creation of life peerages passed in committee, with an amendment limiting the number of peers to be created under its provisions to two annually.

June 4.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Rose explained the report which had been current, of cruelty towards Fenian prisoners. He said the report arose from the necessity of repressing violent and outrageous conduct. Ross, since August last, was one of the best conducted Fenian prisoners.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe moved for a copy of the Alabama treaty. He said the government had shown the greatest conciliation in its desire to maintain peace, and trusted when negotiations were resumed, that a calmer spirit than that which succeeded Mr. Sumner's speech would show its influence, and that the Americans would feel that there were demands England could not entertain. He hoped such negotiations would place our relations upon a satisfactory footing, and all would rejoice if that end could be attained by the able man whom all admired.—Lord Clarendon regretted the unavoidable delay in furnishing the papers called for. He traced the history of the negotiations, and said the House of Commons was not entitled to assume that the majority of the Senate and people of the United States supported Mr. Sumner's demand. He believed that without intervention the sympathetic feelings and good sense of America would ultimately prevail. The friendly feelings of the United States were reciprocated. He would shrink from no sacrifice to maintain peace, but the national honour must be maintained. He was not aware of Mr. Motley's instructions, but hoped what had occurred would promote and not hinder negotiations, as the terms which England was willing to concede or must refuse were well known.

June 5.—A meeting of Conservative peers was held yesterday to determine what course should be pursued in regard to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.—Lord Cairns urged that opposition should be made to the bill on the second reading, and that it be finally rejected. He said that the leaders of the party did not wish to dictate, and were anxious that the judgment of each peer should remain unfettered. He felt that as the country had never pronounced on the present bill, and as the feeling of the House of Lords was so opposed to it, the most politic, consistent and best course to pursue, under the circumstances, would be to repudiate the measure.—Lord Salisbury deprecated the course recommended by Lord Cairns. The agitation which would follow the rejection of the bill would be most disastrous to the country, and would do nothing to save the Irish Church. It would be better to accept the bill and modify it in committee than to renew ill-feeling and excitement.—Lord Carnarvon supported the recommendations of Lord Salisbury. He urged the chamber of peers, now that it was able to make terms for the Irish Church, to do so, as they might not have an opportunity hereafter.—Lord Derby was in favour of the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears should deter no one from doing right.—The majority of the Lords present approved of the

views of Lord Derby, and it was agreed that the second reading of the bill should be opposed. It is estimated there will be a majority of 80 against the bill on the second reading in the House of Lords.

June 7.—The Liberal journals deplore the course adopted by the Conservative peers respecting the Irish Church bill.—The *Times* predicts that if this policy of rejection be carried out, the result will be that the House of Lords will be obliged to accept the same bill at a later period with a sense of humiliation. The bill must pass, as the nation by the voice of the House of Commons has pronounced, and cannot recede.

LONDON, June 7.—Some arrests have been made in Paris within the last two days in consequence of a discovery by the police of a new political conspiracy. Details of the affair are yet unknown.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5.—A report has reached here from the interior that an Englishman and his family have been massacred by natives in Abyssinia.

DUBLIN, June 4.—There was a large meeting of Orangemen in this city last evening, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish church. It is estimated that there were over 4,000 persons present. Appropriate speeches were made, and resolutions adopted.

MADRID, June 2.—It is officially announced that the Queen's birthday, the 10th of October, is to be celebrated at Madrid.

General O'Donnell, while speaking in the Cortes against the proposed reduction of the army, was seized with apoplexy and died in the chamber.

The Cortes is engaged in signing the constitution, which will be promulgated on the 8th instant.

The North-West Territory, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the 5th inst., Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill to provide for the government of the North-west territory. It was a measure intended to follow up the action of the House regarding the North-west territories and to provide for a provisional government for these territories as seen as the Queen's proclamation would issue annexing them to Canada. The act would empower the Governor in Council to appoint a Lieutenant Governor who would administer affairs under instructions from the Governor in Council, and who would be empowered to summon a Council to assist him in the administration of affairs. All laws now in force not inconsistent with the Union Act or the present bill would remain in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada. The act would only remain in force until the end of next session, when a measure would be introduced establishing a more permanent government.

Mr. Rose moved for a committee on Tuesday to consider the resolutions for the admission of Newfoundland into the Union. He explained the resolutions *seriatim*. It was proposed that Newfoundland should receive 5 per cent. interest on the difference between its actual debt and the amount with which it would be entitled to come into the Union according to population, as compared with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It was also proposed to allow the colony an annual subsidy of \$35,000, and an allowance of 80 cents per head until the population should increase to 400,000, the same arrangement as that made with the other maritime Provinces. In consideration of the surrender of its mineral and wild lands to the general government, there was a further payment to be made of \$10,000 per annum. The 7th resolution referred to a local matter—a water company in St. John's, for \$400,000 of the bonds of which the government of the province was responsible; and it was provided that the local government should retain the power of imposing a water rate on the inhabitants, and the water rate and coal duty in the harbour of St. John's on vessels supplied by this company with water. It was provided in the resolutions that the Government of Canada should assume all charges in the province of Newfoundland which were borne by it in the other provinces. The union of Newfoundland with Canada would take place on a

day to be named by proclamation, which proclamation should also contain the name of four senators to represent the province in the senate of Canada. The militia law of the Dominion was to be modified in its operation to meet the peculiar circumstances of the population, and the Dominion government would be pledged to use its influence with the Imperial government to maintain the garrison at St. John's.—Mr. Holton complimented the Premier on having introduced a railway into the Confederation Act, and a line of steamboats into the agreement with Newfoundland.—Sir John A. Macdonald said that perhaps the hon. gentleman was not aware that the motto of the Macdonalds was "*Per mare, per terram*," (by sea and land) or by steamboat and railway. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rose also gave notice of resolutions empowering the government to enter into negotiations for the admission of Prince Edward Island and authorizing them to acquire proprietary rights in the lands of that island, with a view of disposing of them on fair terms to the occupants. He explained the position of the land in question in Prince Edward Island.—Mr. Mackenzie said that it was a most objectionable proposition, introducing another seigniorial tenure question.—Sir John A. Macdonald defended the action of the Government, and urged the propriety of bringing into the Union the outlying provinces.—D. A. Macdonald said they were buying one province after another, and these provinces he feared would not stay bought.—Mr. Galt would not speak of buying, but of cession.—Mr. Young objected to making any proposition to Prince Edward Island.—Mr. Holton said the fundamental principle for the Premier had risen to an extraordinary height. He made a constitution with a railway in it. That constitution was now amended by the addition of steamboat lines, and still further amended by the purchase of the rights of certain land holders. No such provisions ever formed the fundamental portion of any other constitution of which he had read.—Sir John Macdonald referred the hon. gentleman to the not very distant Ireland with Great Britain.

RUSSIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Czar has issued a decree, removing the seat of government from St. Petersburg, on the Baltic, to Kiev, the present capital of the Ukraine, a town on the Dniester, one hundred miles from the Austrian, and one hundred and fifty miles from the Turkish frontier. The agricultural wealth of the Ukraine is enormous; it is almost in the centre of the settled and civilized portions of the Czar's dominions; British capital has endowed it with a railroad system, now rapidly approaching completion, which communicates with Moscow and the Baltic on the north, and Simferopol, Odessa and the Black Sea on the south, while it is inhabited by perhaps the hardiest and bravest of any nomad tribes who form the great bulk of the Russian people. It was in this very region that the Ostrogoths and Visigoths recruited their strength on their outward march, and initiated the desolations and massacres which the were fearful precursors of the fall of the old Roman Empire from Spain to Gaul, from Gaul to Italy, and from Italy to the Danube and the borders of the Bosphorus, thanks to the rotten civilization, the demoralization and the division of the people who once obeyed its sway; and together the day may be far distant when the modern Attilas who sit on the Russian throne will be slow to yield to the natural law which perpetually, constantly impels the North and East upon the South and West, Europe may well feel alarmed at a further step toward consolidation involved in the removal of the capital from the isolated Baltic to the central plains of Kiev. Alexander's predecessors have steadily aimed at the absorption of the Turkish Empire, a seat on the Bosphorus and the command of the Mediterranean, the dictatorship of Europe as a foothold in the East Indies. These imperial dreams and longings appeared to be the hallucinations of madness, until the vast and enormously increased resources, strategical position and future possibilities of the Empire remove them from the bounds of possibility. Many years ago yet elapse before the Russians again attempt to fulfil what our neighbours call their "manifest destiny," but ere the century closes, we may safely predict that the Russians will be on the Bosphorus, while the halls of the sultans, now being erected in pretence of the destruction of the empire, will be decorated with the trophies of past Turkish power and pride.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

One line, first insertion	0 80
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
One to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 10
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

Mining Lands for Sale by Auction.

A notice issued by the Hon. S. Richardson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and dated on the 3rd instant, announces that certain lands, "situated in the county of Hastings, and forming part of what was formerly the 'Quinte Gold Mining Division,' will be offered for public auction, under the 'General Mining Act, 1869,' at the upset price of one dollar per acre, on Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in the town of Belleville, in cash. The amount of purchase money to be paid immediately after the sale of each lot, by depositing the amount to the credit of the Crown Lands Department, in the Bank of Montreal, in Belleville, and delivering to the officer conducting the sale the usual Bank draft and deposit receipt. The patents for said lands will contain the reservations mentioned in the 12th section of the said Act."

The notice specifies the lots for sale, and the number of acres—ranging from 12 to 200—each contains, in the following townships:—

	Lots.	Acres.
MARMORA	34	3,777
ELZEVIA	52	8,218
HUNGERFORD	48	4,960
LAKE	184	24,022
MADOC	4	400
RAWDON	5	700
YEDER	267	24,669
	546	65,744

It will be remembered that when the "General Mining Act of 1869" was passed, the country was congratulated on the liberality of its provisions generally, and particularly because it threw the Crown Lands in this district open, almost without reserve, to practical miners as well as prospectors. It was popularly supposed that any one so inclined could at once set about the search for gold, and if he succeeded in finding it, that all he had to do to secure the reward of his labours, was to stake out his "claim," and send due notice to the Department. This, however, seems out to have been quite a mistaken idea. For, since recently we have learned, that a claim on a part of a certain lot having been sent in, the claimant was informed that it could not be entertained, as this was no longer a Mining Division.

When what was "formerly the Quinte Gold Mining Division" ceased to be so, we do not exactly know, though it has been pointed out to us that it was probably under the operation of the "Gold and Silver Mining Act of 1868" of the Province of Ontario, which repealed the former "Act respecting Gold Mines," and the Act amending the same. That Act, however, was assented to on the 4th of March, 1868, and yet after that date, we find that Col. Campbell is still spoken of in the *Intelligencer* as the "In-

spector;" and Sergeant-Major Foxen, of the Mounted Police, was not removed from this village till the following month. It must, therefore, have been at some subsequent period that the "Quinte Gold Mining Division" and the office of "Inspector" were abolished; though, in the absence of any official notification of the fact, we do not believe that one person in a hundred, outside of the Crown Lands Department, was aware of it. If, however, no prospector can establish a right to a "claim" in consequence of this being no longer a Mining Division, it is a farce to talk of the liberality of the provisions of the present law, so far as this gold-bearing district is concerned; and it is as well that those who still continue the search for gold—however diminished their numbers may be—should understand the exact position of affairs. For a discoverer to send in a claim at present would only be to enable some speculator who may have the run of the Department, to pick out the most promising of the lots now offered for sale by auction.

Among the lots specified in the notice above referred to, is the well-known "West half of 9 in the Ninth concession of Marmora," concerning which an official inquiry was recently held at Malone (Powell's Mills). The decision of the Commissioner to dispose of the lot in this way—thus rejecting the claims of those who assert they were the first discoverers—has caused a very great degree of excitement and indignation, in this vicinity,—not only among those immediately concerned as claimants, but also among those who have spent much time and money here, and have been holding on in the belief that a really liberal course on the part of the Department would give a fresh impetus to prospecting and the development of mineral wealth in this part of Canada. Their views are substantially stated in the following communication:—

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—Having noticed an advertisement of the sale of Crown Lands by auction, to take place on the 8th day of July next, my attention was called more particularly to Lot 9 in the Ninth Concession of Marmora, which we all know has been in dispute for some time.

Why is it, Mr. Editor, that the Government of Ontario are so blind to their own interest, as well as to the interest of the public, to allow these lands in this district to be sold under the hammer? Or what are their motives in doing so? Is it to give their friends a chance to buy? or is it to hinder the mining in this section of country? One thing is certain,—it is not justice. Why do they not give the said lot to the first discoverer, or go according to the late Mining Act, and give it in claims to those who will go on and work it? The miners would not grumble if it were given to the discoverer, and the discoverers would not grumble, if it were given out in claims: but when they see it snatched out of their hands in this unjust way, who can blame them for getting up an indignation meeting, to talk over their grievances and the way they have been wronged out of their rights, by speculators and men of more means than they possess? When the emigrants say, they have been wronged by the Government of Ontario, what can the miners in this district say? They, too, can say, they have been wronged and cheated out of their rights,—men, many of whom have spent all they possess in trying to develop this country, and, after two years and a half of waiting, see their last chance gone.

Ever since the discovery of gold in this region, the Crown Lands Department have, by their vacillating policy, done all they could to drive, and have succeeded in driving, the greater proportion of those who took an interest in mining operations, from this County to Colorado and other places where inducements are held out to encourage developments, instead, as it is here, of having every barrier put in the way of men who by their hard work can do more to benefit the country, than all the moneyed speculators who are the pets of the Government.

Let these speculators, if they want gold, come and prospect on Crown Lands; for take my word for it, Mr. Editor, no professional prospector will prospect on Crown Lands and trust their interests to the tender mercy of a Department who have, by their conduct in more than one instance, forfeited their right to respect, by allowing themselves to be made the tools of a few, instead of conserving the rights of the people.

June 10th, 1869.

E.

This matter of the "West half of 9 in the Ninth" has already been somewhat fully discussed in the *Legislative Assembly*, and we have no doubt that when that body meets again,—notwithstanding the time that must elapse—a vigorous attempt will be made to have the whole matter fully investigated.

In the meantime it will be interesting to see how much money mere speculators are prepared to invest, and what proportion of the upwards of sixty thousand acres now offered for sale as Mining Lands will fetch more than the upset price. Setting aside the disappointment as to the disposal of lot 9 in the Ninth, we shall be well content to see the lands sold off in this way, especially if it leads eventually to their being thoroughly prospected. Those who say they know of really promising lots—and have had the prudence to keep their knowledge to themselves—will now have a chance of acquiring valuable mining properties on probably sufficiently easy terms—that is, if they are as well able as the speculators to pay the cash down.

The body of Charles Mumby—whose supposed death by drowning was mentioned last week—was found on Wednesday afternoon at Downey's Rapids, having passed over the new dam. An inquest was held on the following day, before C. Green, Esq., Coroner, and a jury, the verdict being "Death by drowning, while under the influence of liquor."

DEATH OF HENRY J. IRVINE.—The *Intelligencer* of Saturday last contained the announcement of the death from *delirium tremens* of Henry J. Irvine—"the lawyer"—as he was familiarly designated in Madoc, where he was as well known, from occasional residence, and frequent pedestrian excursions, as in Belleville, his most usual place of residence. The *Chronicle* furnishes the additional information that he died at Mr. McDonald's house, Point Ann, (whither he had wandered,) just after receiving a cup of warm milk. An inquest was held by Coroner J. P. Macdonnell, and a verdict rendered, "died from intemperance and exposure." From what we have heard, he died from utter prostration, produced by inability to procure a further supply of ardent spirits, by the too frequent indulgence in which his system was completely undermined. His death is but another illustration of fair prospects—arising from original good social standing, education, and fine natural abilities—utterly ruined by addiction to the "curse of Canada," from which he made desperate but ineffectual efforts to free himself; but to which he was too often tempted again—we fear by those who delighted to see his genius for fun and chaff degenerate under the circumstances into mere buffoonery. He was just one of those unfortunates who was "nobody's enemy but his own."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—This Conference commenced its sittings in Toronto on the 2nd instant, Rev. W. A. Punshon, M.A., presiding. Over 300 ministers are in attendance. Mr. Punshon, by a unanimous vote, was re-elected President for the coming year, and Rev. Charles Lavelle, Secretary. The President appointed the Rev. Geo. Douglass, of Montreal, co-delegate for the coming year.—Thursday's session was chiefly occupied in reviewing the character of each Minister. It was a matter of great congratulation that of 600 Ministers, not a charge of immorality nor of departure from the faith was preferred. Twelve Ministers were received into full connection; sixteen who had travelled three years were continued on trial; twenty-two who had travelled two years were reported as probationers; and twelve were continued on probation, having travelled one year. In the evening the annual meeting in connection with the Sabbath School Union was held, the services of which were highly interesting. The report showed that there were 7,900 teachers and 40,000 scholars in connection with this branch of the Church. Several addresses were delivered, and measures framed to render the Schools more efficient.

On Sunday at half-past 10 the Ordination Service was held in Richmond St. Church, and the Conference Love feast at half past 8.

The appointments for the Belleville District, according to the first draft (subject to correction) are as follows:—

Belleville, George R. Sanderson, D. L. Brethour.
Concession, Andrew Smith.
Wellington, Edward A. Ward.
Ameliasburg, James Thompson (Rednerville).
Picton, N. K. Willoughby, M. A., O. Allison, Sup.
Bloomfield & Cherry Valley, Thomas Campbell.
Milford, Isaac Weldon; one to be sent.
Sidney, John Walton; John Lever, Sup.
Thurso, Jacob B. Howell, M. A.

Marmora, A. Doxsee, W. Ryan.
 Sterling, George Carr, Samuel Sing.
 Frankford, Samuel C. Philip, Jr.
 Trenton, Thomas Cobb, Wm Young, Sup'd
 Demorestville, Thomas Gullen.
 Shannonsville, Samuel Might; one to be sent.
 Hungerford, David Ryan, Wm E. Bottoms.
 Bridgewater, G. J. Dingman.
 Clinton & Addington Road, One to be sent.
 Madoc, Robert Robinson.
 Bannockburn, William Norton.
 Denbigh & 1/2 Mainview, Charles Perry.
 Maynooth, William Sutton.
 Brudenell & Berk Lake, One to be sent.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—Mr Tulloch, of the Public Works Department, Mr Langmuir, Prison Inspector, and Mr Molesworth, Surveyor, with the contractors, Messrs Kempster & Bro., arrived in town yesterday, and commenced to-day to lay out the site for the proposed Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The work of building will be proceeded with at once.—*Intelligencer*, Tuesday.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, June 1st, 1869.

Best, John	Lafferty, Edward
Barry, Garret	Lowery, James
Bagg, S D	McGee, Hamilton
Brethur, A	Murphy, Peter
Buttler, Miss E	McGregor, M B
Cooper, James	Medley, Jno
Empey, Miss S J	McFarlane, James
Forestal, James	McKinnon, Jno
Fenn, Robert	Olmstead, Ephraim
Howell, Wm	Pbinn, Charles
Horton, T	Pelo Lewis
Holland, R S	Ross, J M
Holland, Robert	Rideir, John
Hobbs, Thomas	Reed, Daniel
Howey, Robert	Swales, B
Hoover, David	Sullivan, Miss
Keene, Thomas (2)	Short, Mrs Hannah
Keene, Leonard	Tuttle, Amos
Knight, O C	Weaver, Wm
Lennox, Wm	Wanamaker, J H
Lacond, Wm	Wyckoff, G D
Lafan, James	Young, Alex

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number 1; One in the Eleventh Concession of MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67 1/2) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms apply to
 GEORGE GIBSON,
 Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
 or at the Madoc Office.—June 2, 1869.

L. O. L., No. 517.

Orange Picnic!

A PICNIC will be held in
DULNAGE'S GROVE,
 Best's Settlement, Madoc,
 On TUESDAY, 22nd of JUNE, 1869,
 For the purpose of raising Funds towards the Erection of the HALL for L. O. LODGE No. 517.
 M. BOWELL, Esq., M.P., Grand Master of East Ontario, and other Gentlemen are expected to be present on the occasion.
 REFRESHMENTS will be Served at 2 P.M.
 TICKETS, 75 Cents, for a Couple.
 The Public are cordially invited to attend.
 By order of the Committee.
 THOMAS RICHARDSON, Chairman.

\$100 REWARD!!

A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the Undersigned for information which will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, about ten o'clock on the night of the 8th instant broke, by throwing stones, three panes of glass in his private residence.

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, June 4, 1869.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870-71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and Employes, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Customs Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, Railway and Steamboat Routes, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c., also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1867-68, published by the Subscriber, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers....\$12 Cy per copy.
 United States do\$15 Cy per copy.
 Great Britain and Ireland do\$3 Sig.
 France, Germany, &c. do\$3 Sig.

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys in advance, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Publisher.

23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
 Montreal, May, 1869.

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of JUNE next, for despatch of general business.
 By order.

THOMAS WILLS,
 Co. Clerk, C. H.

Belleville, May 7th, 1869.

CAUTION!

MR. BALDWIN FRALECK has since the Fifth Day of January last ceased to have any connection with or interest in the Firm of
 MACLELLAN & MACLELLAN.

Madoc and Belleville,
 27 March, 1869.

The Cheapest and Best Way of
ADVERTISING
 SPRING ARRIVALS OF GOODS,
 SALES BY AUCTION,
 PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
 IS IN THE
MADOC MERCURY.

J. R. KETCHESON,
 Township Clerk.

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

C. G. WILSON,
 CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
 DURNHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
 AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
 At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
 DURNHAM STREET, MADOC.

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE
DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT.
 In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
 S. D. ROSS.
 4th June, 1869.

VALUABLE

MILL & HOTEL PROPERTY
 FOR SALE, IN THE
Village of Madoc,
 In the County of Hastings.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Offer for Sale, Village Lots numbers Nine and Ten on the North of DIVISION Street, and numbers Nine, Ten and Eleven on the South side of RUSSELL Street, in the Village of Madoc. The property comprises a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, known as the
HUFFMAN HOUSE,

and also the large Frame
GRIST MILL
 on the same premises.
 The property is offered at a Low Figure, and on Reasonable Terms.
 For further particulars apply to
 ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN,
 Belleville.

Belleville, 17th April, 1869.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT
MADOC.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE,
 SUITABLE FOR FARMING or MINING.

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th
 MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in
 HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th
 and 9 in 14th.

Further information may be had by applying to
 JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
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 HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
 Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

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 at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eight Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the Village of Madoc.
 All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be interested in these valuable lots, both as regards price and terms of sale.
 Apply to
 CHARLES KIRK, of the Province.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

So great is the emigration from Cornwall, that it is feared the mines cannot be supplied with labour.

The military authorities in Canada have received orders to send home all obsolete arms and ammunition in store.

It is reported that Desbarats is to be made Queen's Printer under the Dominion Government, with a salary of \$2,000, and that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron is to obtain some other employment.

Lord Adelbert Cecil, who has been conducting revival services in Ottawa, is stated to have received an autograph letter from Her Majesty, requesting him to return to England.

It is rumoured that if the bill introduced by Earl Russell for the creation of life peerages becomes a law, one of the first peerages created will be offered to Mr. Dickens.

The Irish Protestant Defence Association have lately made up their minds to send a deputation to London "to wait upon such members of the House of Lords as they may think desirable, and urge upon them the necessity of rejecting the Irish Church bill on the second reading."

The oldest of the Wesleyan Methodists has gone to the grave. This was Mrs. Crowther, aged ninety-five, widow of the Rev. John Crowther, author of "Portraiture of Methodism." It is supposed that no man or woman now remains who was a member of the Wesleyan body at the time of Mr. Wesley's death, 28 years ago.

While levelling the ground for a new square in Madrid, the labourers have turned up the graves of victims of the Inquisition at autos de fe. Calvaries, bones, charred curls, bits of burned men and women, told their own tale. The discovery has been the text of eloquent speeches in the Cortes of intolerance, and is said to have dealt a severe blow against the Church than a hundred arguments of infidelity.

Camels which were recently introduced into Australia appear to have been a great success. The camel will probably soon take the place of the ox as the draught animal of the colonies. Sixty camels and sixteen Arabs were imported, and have been paid the owner of them already a handsome profit on the outlay. The camels carry packs of about 600 weight each, and get fat in a country where oxen would starve.

The London Times is now printed by new machinery so perfect that it takes but one engineer and three labourers to print off the whole edition, which sometimes contains twenty pages. The principle is that the paper is not cut into sheets before it is printed, but is brought up to the machine in a long roll. It passes through, is printed on both sides, and is divided as it passes out; the whole process being automatic. It is called the Walter Press, in honour of the chief proprietor of the renowned "Thunderer."

From information specially collected by Mr. Brydson from some 90 agents of the Grand Trunk, it appears that the unusual exodus of French Canadians taken place this year, only about 300 families having left from the whole of Canada for the States. There have been no apparent intention of returning. There have been some 3,000 more than usual who have come to work for the season in factories, brickyards, &c.; but these will return in the fall. It also seems that of those who have gone to the Western States intending to settle there, a considerable number have returned, and every train is bringing back more. The young men have also left parts of Lower Canada, not from want of employment, but from a misapprehension of an impending military conscription.

A banker, whose name is not given, advocates in the Montreal Gazette the adoption of a plan of banking, the counterpart of the Bank of England. He proposes that the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America should amalgamate under the title of the Bank of Canada, with a capital of twenty-five millions of dollars, three-fifths of the stock to be owned by private proprietors and two-fifths by the government of the Dominion, the latter to be paid for by the deposit of 5 per cent. debentures. The bank to be the sole bank of issue for the Dominion, the notes to be legal tender except at the counter of the bank at the chief place of business, where they shall be payable on demand in gold. The bank to be a bank of issue and deposit, but not of discount except to the other chartered banks, and government of the Dominion, or on deposit of government securities. The suggestion thinks that this plan would secure to the country a circulating currency of unquestionable solidity, and the system once adopted

would admit of indefinite extension as the wants of the country required or demanded it.

MAKING IT PAY.—Mr. J. P. Woods, says the Stratford Beacon, left with us yesterday a file of late papers received by him from British Columbia, among them the *Caribon Sentinel*, a tiny sheet of sixteen small columns, but whose subscription price is announced at \$1 per week (or \$52 per annum), payable to the carrier. Barkerville, from whence the enterprising hails, must be the newspaper man's Goshen. Fancy a circulation of 2,000 at \$1 each, and then multiply by 52, to get the receipts for the year.

A CENTENARIAN.—The Quebec Chronicle says:—"An old gentleman called at this office yesterday morning, named John Brennan, who was born in Sligo, on the 1st of May, 1769. This he can prove by certificates in his possession. He left Sligo in 1777 for New York, when, on account of the troubles of the period, the family left for Halifax, owing, he says, to their loyalist tendencies. In 1814 he served in the gunboat Long Tom, Captain John Kelly, commander, since which he has been residing at Maria, Bay de Chaleurs. He arrived in this city last Saturday, per schooner Nova Scotian, in order to meet Mr. Fortin, who has interested himself in his welfare, and who will endeavour to procure for him a small pension for his few remaining years from the Imperial government."

ABSCONDED.—Baker Bros., general grocers and liquor dealers, who have carried on business in Galt during the past eighteen months, absconded on Thursday night last. They left town in a conveyance and took the midnight train from Paris for Detroit, from which place they telegraphed on Friday morning to parties interested, coolly requesting that the store be closed. It is estimated that their liabilities are about 6,000, and the stock left in the store will not realize much above \$1,000. They carried off the books of the establishment, leaving the creditors no means of arriving at a settlement. This is a *prima facie* evidence that the whole scheme is a well-matured swindle, and the fact that a letter was received from them on Saturday night, dated Detroit, offering to give up the books if creditors will give them a clear discharge, establishes this view of the case.—*Dumfries Reformer*.

FROM CANADA TO THE NORTHWEST.—Mr. Dawson, in his recent report of his survey of a route to Fort Garry, decides that for the present the only means of easy access to the Red River settlement from Canada, within the financial means of the country, must be mainly by water, the connection, however, between the line of navigation and the head of Lake Superior on the one hand and the Red River Settlement on the other being made by railway. Thus the route is divided into three different sections, which may thus be stated:—

From Lake Superior to the Eastern extremity of the waters which are to be made navigable 40 miles.
 Waters now partially navigable which are to be made navigable throughout their length, extending westward to the Northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods .. 811 do.
 From the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry .. 90 do.

The whole may be summed up therefore into 130 miles of railway and 811 miles of navigation. The first railway, and the shortest of the two, is that at the Eastern end of the route, and on Lake Superior its terminus is intended to be at the head of Thunder Bay. Thence it is to strike the height of land or water shed between the streams which flow eastward by Lake Superior and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, and those which flow westward by Lake Winnipeg into Hudson Bay. The summit of this plateau is just on the eastern side of a large basin known as Lac Mille Lacs, and seventy miles of broad and deep navigation could be made by connecting the waters of a series of lakes which are found on the plateau. The country between them and Lake Superior, over which the railway of 40 miles must pass is very rocky and difficult; but it is believed that an available line has been found, by striking the Matawin river, and following its valley up to the place where it is proposed to make a dam, so as to raise the waters of the lakes of the series already mentioned.

WOODEN RAILWAYS.—Mr. Foster, railroad contractor, has laid upon the table of the Quebec and Montreal Railway, a pamphlet of three pages with a plan annexed, showing the superior advantages for all purposes of a new system of wooden railways. He has also laid down for their inspection, a neatly constructed model of his proposed track, which we think possesses many superior advantages over the system in present use. One of the greatest advantages which the new line will offer is the facility of repairing, as

the rail can be removed by drawing back two wooden pieces, and without lifting the rails to be replaced by another. He also claims that a road constructed upon this principle will be more agreeable and less fatiguing to travellers, thereby tending to increase the traffic, and at the same time reduce the item of repairs.—*Aurifer Chronicle*.

VARIETIES.

Why is a key like a hospital?—Because it is full of wards.

"Ma, what is revenge?" "It is when your father scolds me, and I hit him with the broomstick."

A young lady who saw a steam fire-engine for the first time, innocently enquired why they boiled the water before they threw it on the fire.

"How long can a fool live?" asked a lawyer of a witness that he was examining. "I don't know, I'm sure," replied the witness. "How long have you lived?"

A young lady of Jefferson, Ohio, mistook a bottle of violet ink for perfumery, in the darkness the other evening, and put some upon her handkerchief, which she used to wipe her face, and hastening to church immediately after, she created an immense sensation.

A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name anything surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred, and instanced a young lady who used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

The pastor of a popular church, one Sunday evening, at the Sunday school concert, said: "Boys, when I heard your beautiful songs to-night, I had to work hard to keep my feet still; what do you suppose is the trouble with them?" "Chilblains, sir," said a little six-year-old boy.

Exaggeration—two gentlemen, noted for their fondness of exaggeration, were stating how they fared at their different hotels. One observed that at his hotel he had tea so strong it was necessary to confine it in an iron vessel. "At mine," said the other, "it is so weak it has not strength to run out of the teapot."

A blind beggar recently begged of a Scotch janitor. He told a pitiful story. The good wife fed him, but Boniface quietly put half-a-crown in the poor fellow's path. The one was complete. The beggar stooped for the coin, miraculously received his sight—and a basting.

Two countrymen went into a hatter's in New York to buy one of them a hat. They were delighted with the sample, inside the crown of which was inserted a looking glass. "What is the glass for?" said one of the men. The other, impatient at such a display of rural ignorance, exclaimed, "what for? why, for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits him!"

Pat, arriving at an inn in the interior of Michigan late at night, went to bed, and was called up in two or three hours to renew his journey west by next coach. "What will you charge," said he "for the bit of lodging?" "A dollar," was the reply. "Sure," he rejoined, "as I was lucky I had to rise so early; for if I'd slept till morning, I'd not have had the money to pay my bill."

An officer of a disbanded regiment applying to the paymaster of the forces for his arrears, said that he stood in great need of it. The treasurer seeing him of a jovial ruddy aspect, told him that his countenance belied his complaint. "For heaven's sake, my lord," said the officer, "do not mistake; the visage that you see is not mine, but my landlady's; she has sed me upon credit for upwards of twelve months."

Moving for a new trial—Courting a second wife.

ALL OVER TOWN.—"Shocking, Selina, shocking," said Jobus to his wife, with a melancholy air, "it's all over town!" "What's all over town?" exclaimed Selina, in consternation. "Mud," was the reply. Selina emptied her teacup in his shirt front.

TAKING THE POOL.—Good conduct at Sunday school seems to be differently rewarded in different localities. In a certain Episcopal Church in San Francisco, for instance, each scholar that is in his place before opening school receives a ticket for punctuality. Our correspondent having, as was his habit, come to school one Sunday, observed a class of six or seven boys, aged from seven to twelve years, all of respectable parentage throwing dice for who should win the whole lot of punctuality tickets. He stood aghast at such depravity, in such a place, on such a day—especially when one unruly roared out:—"Since I've won, give us the pool!"—*Harper's Magazine*.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

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MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 8.—It is announced that the pre-termination of the majority of the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church Bill creates intense excitement and threatens to precipitate an inevitable conflict between the Lords and Commons. It is rumoured in some quarters that the announcement is only made to feel the public pulse and to ascertain how far the Lords dare go. The general impression is that the bill will be thrown out on its second reading.

June 9.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has counselled the Bishops in the House of Lords not to oppose the Irish Church bill.

A banquet was given to-night to the deputations from Ireland now in this city, bearing petitions against the Irish Church bill. Many Tory peers and clergymen of the established church were present. It was said that twenty-five Conservative peers will decline to follow the policy of rejection announced by the majority of their meeting last Saturday, and the defection of others is probable.

June 10.—The Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy, at a banquet given in Leamington, made a strong speech against the Irish Church bill. He said disestablishment was a concession to Fenianism, and a direct injury to the loyalty of men who had hitherto been ultra zealous in devotion to the Crown. For the sake of conciliating traitors these men were to be injured. It was the tenure of the land, and not the Irish Church which lay at the root of the grievance of Ireland. It was not for him to say what the House of Lords would do with the bill. He would accept their verdict as a conscientious and a constitutional decision, which the country should receive with deference.

June 11.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Bateman asked for the intention of the Government in respect to the Irish Church bill.—Earl Carnarvon and Lord Cairns opposed the question as unnecessary and inexpedient at the present time. Earl Granville said, in reference to outside rumours, that the Government had no intention to depart from that respectful course that was due to the House of Commons.

The Duke of Abercorn presented a petition of citizens of Belfast and vicinity containing 80,000 signatures, against the disestablishment of the Irish church. In his remarks he said that this petition emanated from the most important demonstration ever held in Ireland. He showed the great changes that had taken place in the sentiments of the people since the general elections. He believed that the people of the North of Ireland were not singular in this particular. A change was going on rapidly and certainly throughout the whole country on account of the injustice and partiality of the bill.

June 12.—Immense demonstrations have been held to-day in various parts of the kingdom against the passage of the Irish Church bill.

The Times to-day, speaking of the position of the House of Lords, says:—"The Marquis of Salisbury's anticipation of the situation of the Peers is now realized. We are in a crisis—one of those rare, great occasions, when the national mind is fully declared. The Lords must defer to the country, otherwise the machinery of the government cannot be carried on. Owing to the fixed and unalterable constitution, the House of Peers must yield."

June 14.—In the House of Lords to-night, in anticipation of the debate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance of their lordships, all the seats on the floor being occupied at the opening of the sitting. The galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, and in the streets, in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament, a great throng was collected. In the House, many petitions were presented against the bill. Earl Granville moved the second reading of the bill, appealing to the vote due protest, to allow the bill endorsed by the vote of the country to pass.—The Earl of Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary, and in violation of the Coronation oath, and of the act of union. The Duke of Rutland also opposed the bill,

and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe objected to many of the details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stands would result in irreparable injury to the church, and would not improve the condition of Ireland. The relative position of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demanded the second reading of the bill, after which the upper house could go to work and amend its objectionable features.

BELFAST, June 10.—Thirteen members of an Orange lodge in this city have been arrested for a disturbance of the peace.

A collision occurred to-day between the police and the people, in which several people were injured, but not fatally.

LONDON, June 10.—Another appalling disaster occurred in the coal mines at Merthyr Tydvil to-day. An explosion, the cause of which is unknown, took place while the men were at work. Few of the miners escaped from the pit, and it is reported 120 were killed.—Later telegrams report the disaster much less serious than at first supposed. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it was thought the total number of killed would not exceed 76.

LONDON, June 11.—Despatches from Cork state that robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicions in all cases fasten on members of the Fenian organization. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to guard against such outrages.

LONDON, June 11.—The agitation in Paris last night continued until after midnight. Troops occupied Montmartre and vicinity, and the cavalry paraded through the streets all night. Shortly after midnight the crowds in one of the streets of Montmartre broke through the line of police and formed a barricade, but they were dispersed and pursued in all directions by the troops. Many windows were broken and other damage done to property in that quarter of the city. The cavalry charged on the crowd several times, and many citizens were wounded, but no one was killed. The police have been very active, and have, it is reported, made nearly 600 arrests since midnight. Further disturbances are apprehended, and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent them.

PARIS, June 12.—The tumults in the streets continue. The cavalry paraded all last night again, but met with no resistance. Many arrests continue. The met with no resistance. Many arrests continue. The streets became more tranquil after midnight, but detachments of military were posted in convenient places to prevent any outbreak. When the Emperor and Empress drove through Montmartre they were entirely unmolested. About 200 arrests were made last night. The populace generally assisted the troops to preserve order, and the streets were clear by one o'clock. No outrages were committed.

June 14.—The city is now entirely tranquil.

Canadian Iron Ores.

From the London (Eng.) Colliery Guardian, May 28th.

It is now many years since the excellent reports issued by the Geological Survey of Canada first pointed out the existence of valuable iron ores extensively distributed through the metamorphic rocks of the Laurentian system, a series of rocks which form so marked a feature in the geology of that province. Various other reports of an official character, coupled with information derived from several reliable authorities, have since made us acquainted with the mineral resources of the maritime provinces of the present dominion of Canada, where iron ores of excellent quality occur under exceedingly favourable conditions, being found in proximity to coal-fields of considerable extent. Yet, in spite of this prodigality of iron-producing materials, Canada has not yet assumed the position of an iron-producing country. Attempts have, indeed, been made from time to time to work and smelt some of the Canadian ores, but hitherto they have not been characterized by any

marked success; and at the present time Canadian iron is not even manufactured for home consumption, the market being always supplied with the produce of our English furnaces. English iron, it must be remembered, enjoys the advantage of a low freight westwards and of entering Canada under a free tariff. Under these favourable circumstances it is hardly surprising that our iron has hitherto been enabled to maintain its position against competition with iron of Canadian manufacture.

As, therefore, it had been assumed that the iron ores of Canada could not be advantageously smelted in the province, efforts have been made to export them to the United States. The iron smelters of Vermont were formerly supplied to a great extent with ores from Brome and Stanbridge, in Canada; more recently, Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and the numerous furnaces on the south shore of Lake Erie annually consumed large quantities of magnetite from Hull and Newborough; and at present they receive considerable amounts of the magnetic ores of Belmont. Recently, however, a duty of four per cent. has been placed upon Canadian ores entering the neighbouring Republic; and this has naturally checked to some extent the export of minerals from Canada. Under these circumstances, efforts are now being energetically directed to the establishment of iron-smelting as a staple industry in Canada; and it is believed that not only can the home market be thus supplied, but that, from the superior quality of the iron to be manufactured, its exportation to England may be confidently undertaken. It is proposed to reduce the rich magnetic ores and red hematites by charcoal, and thus to manufacture an iron which will probably be equal to some of the renowned Swedish brands, which, as everyone knows, are manufactured from similar ores, with a similar reducing agent. Fortunately, it happens that some of the richest deposits of these valuable ores occur in parts of Canada where charcoal can be abundantly obtained, and where easy communication with navigable waters will bring the product into the direct line of traffic between the cheap bread-producing lands of the west, and the manufacturing districts of the east.

A fair parallel may be drawn between the geological structure of many parts of Canada and that of the Scandinavian peninsula; and this parallel may be extended with remarkable aptness to the character of the iron ores in the two countries. While the Swedish ores have been extensively worked, the Canadian ores have lain almost neglected; but there is no reason that they should continue to remain thus undeveloped. In truth, the time appears to have arrived when Canada may enter with a fair prospect of success into competition with Sweden in the production of an article which is at present largely in demand in this country. The British manufacturer may indeed congratulate himself upon this additional source of supply; for a healthy competition will of course tend to regulate the market. Nor must he forget that colonial iron would always remain within his reach, and thus be accessible at times when perhaps our present chief source of supply may be closed. Indeed, until lately Sweden was prohibited from exporting iron ore and pig iron.

Our attention has been directed to this subject by a paper read before the Geological Society of London, on the 23rd ult., by Mr. T. G. Wallbridge, of Canada. In that paper he describes the remarkable deposits of magnetic and hematitic ores which occur in the Laurentian rocks of the county of Hastings where they form masses of such proportions as to constitute natural features of the country. We shall not attempt to give an abstract of Mr. Wallbridge's paper, as we hope soon to see it published in *extenso*.

Remembering, however, that the characters of these Canadian ores are strikingly similar to those of Sweden and Russia—countries which produce some of the finest iron in the world,—and bearing in mind also the fact that they occur in a region surrounded by wood, from which abundant charcoal may be obtained for smelting, it is evident that it only requires application of skilled labour and the judicious outlay of capital, to render the Canadian iron mines a great source of commercial prosperity and national wealth, benefiting alike the colonial manufacturer and the English consumer.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.
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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

Attracting Attention Abroad.

It will be seen by an article on the first page copied from the *Colliery Guardian*—(which devotes as much space to the Iron as to the Coal interests of Great Britain)—that Mr. T. C. Wallbridge's paper recently read before the Geological Society of London has already attracted considerable attention in England. We hope it may have the effect of inducing some of the iron-masters to come and take a look at this part of the world, which we believe only needs a beginning to be made in the investment of capital in ironing-mining and iron-manufacturing to become eventually one of the busiest, most populous and wealthiest parts of the Dominion—another edition of the "Black Country," rivaling it in industry, though not, we trust, in smoke.

The Sale of Mining Lands by Auction.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the few practical and working miners now left in this vicinity—having not the slightest expectation that further remonstrances on their part would meet with any sort of attention from the Department of Crown Lands—have determined to present a petition direct to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in which their views and wishes will be plainly stated and set forth. Fully aware, further, that they are well-known to be men of small pecuniary resources, they do not delude themselves with the belief that they are likely to find any champion now among their former professed friends, or that they will receive any volunteer outside assistance; but they hope to be well backed up by the people of this part of the County, and have therefore called a public meeting for Wednesday next, when they look for such an attendance as will show that in the opinion of the public here they have not been treated with justice. They are not very sanguine that any expression of public opinion, however strong, will produce the effect of stopping the determination of the Department to reject their claims for consideration; and they trust that it will afford sufficient ground for basing a demand for a searching investigation, when the Local Legislature meets again, into the cause of the determination to sell Lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora, after all the parade of an official inquiry to find out the real original discoverer. It is believed, in some quarters, that the wholesale offer of so many thousand acres by public auction is merely a cover for the sale of that particular lot to parties to whom it was found impossible to award it on the evidence they adduced, but who can beat the

other claimants out of the field at the game of purchasing. To talk about all the discoverers having an equal chance now to buy is simply absurd—not to say insulting to those whose only fault is their poverty.

We cannot understand the meaning of that section of the General Mining Act which allows exploration for minerals on any of the Crown Lands, surveyed or unsurveyed—while at the same time it appears that no discoverer has a right to a "claim," unless it is within the limits of a declared "Mining Division;" but we can understand the statement of a practical miner that if these Crown Lands had been thrown open without restriction, the working miners would have been found by this time bringing in their earnings weekly, in the shape of gold for sale—seeing that from some source or other, small quantities are in this way even now brought into Madoc village. But the men who know where to procure the gold on a limited scale, cannot afford to pay the price demanded by the owners of private lands—some of them have paid too much in that way already—and by the present policy of the Department will be driven away, and will take their knowledge with them. The speculators who may take their places will not do much to benefit the country, for they have not gumption enough to find gold, and will find it still harder work than prospecting, to tempt the public, after recent experiences, into investing money in mining "companies." Here and there a "9 in the 9th" may be sold at a premium; but the bulk of the lands, if sold, which is doubtful, will remain unexplored and unproductive for years. The only prospect of developing their possible hidden wealth is to give the working miners a fair chance. And this might be done by giving to each one still remaining here, who can prove that he has actually prospected previous to the date of the Hon. Commissioner's notice for the sale of the lands by auction—that is, the 3rd of June, 1869—a free grant of 100 acres; and in the event of two or more selecting the same location, the choice to be determined by lot.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, June 17, 1869.

Sir,—By the General Mining Act of 1869, section 6, it is enacted that "any person or persons may explore for mines or minerals on any Crown lands, surveyed or unsurveyed." Now I take it as consistent with common reason that such liberty of exploration is given for the benefit of explorers; but it would seem by the proceedings of the Department of Crown Lands for Ontario that such is not the case; for, after parties have spent months in exploring, and spending their money and finding the gold, they are not to be allowed any more privileges than those who have never been near the country. In the matter of the West Half of Lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora, the Department sent down a gentleman to inquire into the claims of several parties, with the ostensible purpose of ascertaining who the first discoverer was; and why such inquiry should have been made, unless for the purpose of giving that discoverer the option of purchase, I cannot imagine. The inquiry, as matters now stand, is a farce, and the expenses a waste of the public funds.

The conduct of the Department is childish, frivolous, inconsistent and unfair. A gentleman is sent down to Marmora, and claimants are notified to appear before him. They do appear, with their professional men and witnesses, at a great expense; the evidence is taken, all of which evidence tends to show that the inquiry was for the purpose of ascertaining who the discoverer was; and after all the labour and expense of these poor explorers, the Department, in their wisdom and justice, think fit to advertise the lot for sale by public auction. So that a speculator, who probably knows not Marmora, but knows this lot from the publicity that has been given it by the inquiry, can come in and buy over the heads of these hardworking and painstaking explorers. I ask—Is this honest and just, and the conduct that any Government ought to allow?

The whole matter must be thoroughly sifted by calling for all papers at the next sitting of Parliament; and if justice cannot be obtained, it will at least expose what a Department in that Government will do, and will show whether the Government will take any notice at all of such cruel and unjust proceedings.

CHARLES GREAM.

Parliamentary Summary.

The resolutions on the admission of Newfoundland were agreed to after a lengthy debate, arising out of an amendment offered by Mr. Blake, who strongly objected to the Crown Lands of the Island being acquired by the Dominion, instead of being left under the control of the local government, as in the case of the other Provinces already in the Union. Mr. Blake's amendment was lost on a division, the vote standing 48 yeas to 93 nays. The member for North Hastings voted against the Government, and with the minority, consisting of course principally of opposition members.—On Friday, on the motion of Mr. Rose that the House should go into committee on the resolutions to increase the subsidy to Nova Scotia, Mr. Blake also moved an amendment, affirming that it was unconstitutional to make any change in the financial arrangement fixed by the Union Act, and that the unauthorized assumption of the power to do so by the Parliament of Canada would imperil the interests of the several Provinces, weaken the bond of union, and shake the stability of the constitution. He contended that the proper course, if these changes were required, was to go to the Imperial government with an address, for with the Home Government alone lay the power of altering the Union Act. Some of the members from Ontario who do not usually coincide with Mr. Blake's views, on this occasion supported him—among them Mr. Bowell, who again voted against the Government, and for the amendment, which was lost—the vote being 67 yeas to 94 nays. On the following day, when the subject was again under discussion, Mr. Wood, the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, said that the proposition to take \$2,000,000 out of the common fund contributed by all the Provinces, and give it to Nova Scotia, was too much, and the people of Ontario would not submit to it.—On Wednesday, when Mr. Rose moved the second reading of the act respecting Nova Scotia, Mr. Holton offered the following amendment: "that the bill be not now read a second time, but that it be resolved that in the opinion of this House any disturbance of the financial arrangements respecting the several provinces provided for in the British North American Act, unless assented to by all the provinces, would be subversive of the system of government under which the Dominion was constituted, and if effected as proposed by the bill in favor of one province without at the same time providing for a general revision and readjustment of those arrangements, would be manifestly unjust to the other provinces." This, after debate, was lost on a division, the vote being 52 yeas to 97 nays: the member for North Hastings' name not appearing in the division list. Finally the bill was read a third time and passed, after an amendment, offered by Mr. Blake, making the arrangement a final settlement, had been accepted, by both sides, though seven Nova Scotian members voted to strike out this amendment of Mr. Blake's.

THE BANKING QUESTION.—Mr. Rose stated on Tuesday in the House that the Banking resolutions would not be proceeded with this session, and that all the bank charters would be extended to June, 1870, and thence to the end of the next session. This is much better than pressing the resolutions now; but Ontario's interests and opinions would have been better considered by extending the charters for a longer period. In the case of some banks it is no extension at all. We can only hope that before next session a very radical change will come over the opinion of ministers, and that they will not again submit to parliamentary resolutions so distasteful to Ontario. Meanwhile we have the consolation of knowing that a great danger has been warded off for the present.—*Leader.*

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, June 18th, 1869.

Sir,—Can you inform me whether there is any law by which the Bakers in the village can be compelled to sell four pounds of Bread for a four pound loaf? Having weighed several during the last two weeks, I think it rather hard on a poor man that he should lose three to five ounces on each loaf. Yours, &c.,

A POOR MAN.

A BIG LUMP OF ORE.—The *Hamilton Times*, of the 10th inst., says: A huge mass of copper ore, weighing 22,200 pounds, passed over the Great Western railway per "Blue Line," from Lake Superior to Boston. This is the largest and purest lump of copper ore ever sent from the North-west to the Eastern market.

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IN pursuance of held at the Wednesday, the 1

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at ONE o'clock, D.O.C. for the the Lieutenant-G proceedings of the tion to the Sale b was formerly the By order of th

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LIST

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Best, John
Barry, Garret
Bagg, S.D
Brethour, A
Butler, Miss E
Cooper, James
Empey, Miss S J
Forestral, James
Fenn, Robert
Howell, Wm
Horton, T
Holland, R S
Holland, Robert
Hobbs, Thomas
Howey, Robert
Hoover, David
Keene, Thomas
Keene, Leonard
Knight, O C
Lennox, Wm
Lacoad, Wm
Laffan, James
Please ask for A

\$100

A REWARD
A will be paid which will pay persons who, ab 3rd instant broke glass in his priv

Madoc, June 1

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LOT NUMBER
MARMORA
(87½ acres, ab
With a Log Hou
Title perfect.

Storrington, or at the Madoc

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Best's

On TUES

For the purpos tion of the HAI M. BOWELL Ontario, and oth sent on the oces REFRESHME TICKETS, 75

The Public By order of t TH

ADVERTISEMENT.

Meeting!

A Resolution adopted at a Meeting of the North American Hotel, Madoc, on 16th June, 1869, a

ING of MINERS.

licants generally of North Hastings, is called for

ESDAY, JUNE the 23rd, P.M., at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, for the purpose of considering a Petition to the Governor in Council, respecting the Crown Lands Department in relation to the Auction of Mining Lands in the Quinte Gold Mining Division, and the Committee.

W. W. ELMER, M.D.,
Chairman.

ONE, COME ALL!!

OF LETTERS

Madoc Post Office, June 1st, 1869.

Lafferty, Edward
Lowery, James
McGee, Hamilton
Murphy, Peter
McGregor, M B
Medly, Jno
McFarlane, James
McKinnon, Jno
Olmstead, Ephraim
Phinn, Charles
Pelo Lewis
Rosa, J M
Rideair, John
Reed, Daniel
Swales, B
Sullivan, Miss
Short, Mrs Hannah
Tuttle, Amos
Weaver, Wm
Wanamaker, J H
Wykeff, G D
Young, Alex

advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

REWARD!!

OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to be paid by the Undersigned for information to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 1st, by throwing stones, three panes of glass out of the residence.

STEPHEN REED.

1869.

rm for Sale.

One in the Eleventh Concession of the Township of Madoc, containing Sixty-seven and a half acres, out of a dozen of which are cleared, and are well adapted for use as a Farm.

For terms, apply to
GEORGE GIBSON,
Snyder P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
or Office—June 2, 1869.

L. O. L., No. 517.

ange Picnic!

will be held in

WILSON'S GROVE,

Settlement, Madoc,

DAY, 22nd of JUNE, 1869,

for the purpose of raising Funds towards the Erection of a Hall for L. O. LODGE No. 517.

and Esq., M.P., Grand Master of Eastern Ontario Gentlemen are expected to be present.

ENTS will be Served at 2 P.M.

Cents, for a Couple.

are cordially invited to attend.

the Committee.

OMAS RICHARDSON, Chairman.

FOR SALE,

THE ENGINE, MACHINERY, BUILDING, and all connected therewith, the property of the MERCHANTS' UNION MINING COMPANY.

The property will be sold very low for cash. For particulars apply to

JOHN BRENTON, or
JOHN R. MASON.

Belleville, June 10, 1869.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870-71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, a Directory which will be sold very low for cash. For particulars apply to

JOHN BRENTON, or
JOHN R. MASON.

Belleville, June 10, 1869.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADIAN DIRECTORY for 1857-58, published by the Subscribers, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers... \$12 Cy per copy.
United States... \$15 Cy per copy.
Great Britain and Ireland do... 23 Stg. "
France, Germany, &c. do... 23 Stg. "

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys in advance, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Publisher.

23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

The Cheapest and Best Way of
ADVERTISING
SPRING ARRIVALS of GOODS,
SALES BY AUCTION,
PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
IS IN THE
MADOC MERCURY.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE
DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,
IN MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.

4th June, 1869.

VALUABLE

MILL & HOTEL PROPERTY

FOR SALE, IN THE

Village of Madoc,
In the County of Hastings.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Offer for Sale, Village Lots numbers Nine and Ten on the North side of DIVISION Street, and numbers, Nine, Ten and Eleven on the South side of RUSSELL Street, in the Village of Madoc. The property comprises the FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, known as the

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

and also the large Frame

GRIST MILL

on the same premises.

The property is offered at a Low Figure, and on Reasonable Terms.

For further particulars apply to
ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN,
Belleville.

Belleville, 17th April, 1869.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE,
SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 3rd, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 6 in 14th.
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to

JOHN IVEBS, Agent,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVEBS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
Land Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan.

C. C. FORNERI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England),

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, Oct. 19th, 1868.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes
at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eighty Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the Village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable.

Apply to
CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

FRIDAY, June 12th, 1869.

WHEAT	80 00
BARLEY	1 25
RYE	0 60
OATS	0 45
PEAS	0 25
BUTTER	0 25
EGGS	0 25
PORK	0 25
HIDES	0 25

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A colony of Poles propose to settle on a tract of 80,000 acres in North Carolina.

One firm in Madison, Wis., has ordered 6,000 reaping machines for the coming season.

The Directors of the Pacific Railroad estimate the annual revenue of the company at \$60,000,000.

A number of business houses in Buffalo have signs intimating that "No beggars nor insurance agents are allowed on these premises."

Houses are now plentiful in New York and Brooklyn. It is said that in the latter city there are more than a thousand dwellings for sale or to rent, within a mile of the city hall.

The quantity of wheat sent from Russia to England increases every year. England draws more wheat from Russia than from any other country,—more even than from the United States.

A savings and loan institution, exclusively for Chinese, is to be established in San Francisco. It is estimated that the Chinese in that city have from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 lying idle.

A Massachusetts farmer, while ploughing recently, turned up a watch he had lost fourteen years ago. It was unjured, and but little tarnished.

Patrick Buckley, who was suspected of complicity in the McGee murder, has been sent to Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed Attorney-General Wilkins' resolution for an appeal to the British Law Courts as to the unconstitutional character of the British North American Act, sixteen voting for the resolution and fourteen against it.—The resolution was, however, subsequently rescinded.

Another massacre of whites, in New Zealand, by the Maories, has taken place, and the civilized element is loudly calling for the assistance of English soldiers. England seems inclined, however, to let them fight out their own battles.

The Manx newspapers state that the Queen is likely to visit her subjects in the Isle of Man some time in August; and add that a baronetage and a knighthood will be conferred on the lieutenant-governor and the speaker of the House of Keys respectively.

Some of the Paris journals speak of an early visit to England on the part of the Prince Imperial, in consequence of an invitation from the Prince of Wales, which the Emperor is said to have accepted for his son.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree ordering that all reduced Polish noblemen shall be conducted to the fertile plains of the Eastern provinces, for the purpose of founding colonies, on grounds gratuitously ceded to them for that purpose. Many families have already availed themselves of this decree.

The New York World asks:—"Have we a Vigilance Committee among us? Yesterday we noticed the murder of a city marshal by men unknown to the police. To-day we record the fact that the body of a deputy sheriff was found floating in the East River. What does this mean?"

The fleet on board which are embarked 1,700 of the Naval Reserve Volunteers and 1,600 Coast-guardsmen is cruising in the Atlantic. The First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr Childers) remains with the fleet, and the conduct of the temporary crews is spoken of as excellent in every respect.

The New England "Labour Reform League" held a convention in Boston the other day. The five points of the new creed are, free trade, free money, free travel, free transportation, and free land. It seems that the more freedom they have the more they want.

At the great commercial meeting held recently in New Orleans, one of the most prominent motives which ornamented the walls of the hall was, "Cheap transportation is a controlling power." If the leading politicians of Canada would constantly bear this fact in mind, what a good thing it would be for the country.

The New York Tribune says:—"We assert, as our conclusion from an attentive observation of the journals, that not less than one thousand persons have been murdered because of their politics in the Southern States during the last year, of whom at least nine hundred and eighty were Republicans, and that not twenty of the murderers have been brought to justice."

A San Francisco despatch says one hundred and twenty Japanese families, exiles from Japan, are on their way to California to settle and cultivate tea. They will bring many mulberry trees, tea and bamboo plants, and inland purchasing Government land

for immediate cultivation. It is not improbable that several of the Northern prices will also come and bring many more industrious families.

A singular incident occurred at lock 23, near Thorold, on the 10th inst., in locking through the schooner Montclair. A son of Erin in attendance imagined he saw a man clinging to the rod of the gate. He shouted for assistance, and the crew came to his aid, when it was found that a huge sturgeon had impaled itself on the screw. The sailors fastened a rope to the fish and hauled it ashore. It was found to measure five feet six inches in length, and weighed over sixty pounds.

Another great railroad is talked of. It is to be 1,600 miles in length, and has been undertaken by a nation which some people imagine exists only on sufferance, viz., Turkey. It will run from Trieste to Constantinople, with branches to Varna and Belgrade. The capital required for its construction is \$120,000,000. The success of the enterprise seems to be secured, English capitalists having guaranteed the entire amount required on favourable terms.

A curious case in connection with woman's privileges recently came before the Edinburgh Town Council. A woman applied to have her husband admitted a Burgess of the city, and a committee, reporting on the question, gave it as their opinion that the man had no claim, but that the wife was eligible, having complied with all the ancient conditions of Burgess-ship. The council unanimously held that in special cases women might be admitted as Burgesses when they held "stob and stail" in the burgh, and "walked, warded, paid extents and skats therein conform to their substance."

Press Association Excursion.—The Press Association meeting, this year, will take place at Cobourg on Tuesday, 20th July. The trip is arranged for an excursion to Rice Lake, thence back; and across the lake to Rochester, from there to Oswego and Kingston, and westward to Picton and Belleville.

Extraordinary Birth.—A shocking affair, but one of some interest to the medical profession, has occurred at Leicester, England. The wife of a chemist gave birth to twins (girls) which partook of the nature of the "Siamese twins," having four arms and four legs, and being joined together from the breast to the umbilical cord. They did not survive above a quarter of an hour, and their death was quickly followed by that of their mother.

A Remarkable Bequest.—Frederick Attenborough, of Nottingham, 53 years ago received benefit from the General Hospital of that town. He subsequently enlisted as a private soldier in the Third Dragoon Guards, and served for 38½ years. Since his discharge he lived on a pension of 1s. 4½d. a day. He died very recently, and bequeathed £4,200 to the institution to which he always ascribed the preservation of his life. That sum of £4,200 was saved out of the wages received for the most underpaid profession in the world—and saved, too, let it be believed, without any perceptible diminution of the physical pleasure of life from day to day.

Hints from the Non-Western.—It is cool, and more, to propose to keep or pension all the Company's officers out West.—Good carpenters and joiners, bringing their tools, are wanted. Planing mill, flour mill, furniture, door and sash, and agricultural instruments are wanted.—There is a little water power near Fort Garry, plenty at Lake Winnipeg.—Machinery would have to be brought by St. Paul, Minnesota; emigrants the same way until the new road is opened—cost of passage \$60 in gold.—There is only a limited supply of farm and other servants; wages from £18 to £30 sterling a year; carpenters from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.—Freight from St. Paul's, Minn., \$4.50 per 100 lbs in summer.

Exciting Foot Race in Scotland.—A foot race was recently run over the Bogside Steeple Chase course between the Marquis of Queensbury and Mr. Cotton, of the 100th regiment. The running ground extended three miles and a half, including a brook of considerable width and depth, and a formidable fence. Both of these were gallantly taken and cleverly cleared, the two competitors landing almost together. When nearing home, Mr. Cotton put on a spurt and won by six yards. The time occupied was 24 minutes 15 seconds, and, taking into account not only the length of the course, but its difficult character, the performance may be reckoned one of the best on record.

The Alarming Increase of Women.—The social science philosophers of Great Britain are becoming alarmed. They have discovered that the disproportion between men and women is increasing so rapidly in that country as to threaten an overwhelming redundancy of the feminine gender. The statistics

appal them. Out of every hundred women in Great Britain above twenty years of age, it has been ascertained that 57 are wives, 13 widows and 30 spinners. Of a little under 3,000,000 women, between 20 and 30 in England and Wales, 1,248,000 were unmarried. The English philosophers recommend a wholesale heft of females to the United States; but this will not help them much, as there is a large excess of women in that country. Massachusetts, with a population of twelve hundred thousand, had forty thousand more women than men at the taking of the census.

VARIETIES.

The call of the dancing master—"All hands to the pumps."

A foolish fellow advised a friend not to marry a poor girl, as he would find matrimony with poverty "up hill work." "Good," said his friend, "I would rather go up-hill than down, any time."

A person who had got some smattering of zoological lore, said one day to a novice that crocodiles were often seen in tears. "Oh, that is nothing," rejoined the novice, "I have often seen whale's blubber."

An Iowa paper, intending to announce that a prisoner escaped, says: "The constable and the prisoner disagreed as to which was the best route, and, as the prisoner has not been heard from since, it is supposed that he took the wrong road."

Considerate Mr. Clark says: "I generally listen to my person with my eyes shut; it must bother me, ye know, when he's preachin', to see folks staring at him with their eyes wide open, so I always shuts mine."

Speaking of last words, that was a strikingly appropriate remark of a California stage driver, who, on his deathbed was visited by a brother "whip." Said he, "Bill, I'm on the down grade, and I can't reach the brake."

A Utica landlord had a tenant whom he wished to drive out of one of his houses, but she refused to go. Accordingly he hired several organ-grinders to play every morning before her door, at the hear which she most wished to sleep. The result we have learned.

A lady observing the following notice on a board:—"Horses taken into grass; long tails, three shillings and six-pence; short tails, two shillings," asked the owner of the land the reason for the difference of price. "Why, you see, mam," he replied, "the long tails can brush away the flies, but the short tails are so tormented by them that they can hardly eat at all."

"Is my face dirty?" remarked a young lady to her aunt, while seated at a dinner table on a steamer running from Cairo to New Orleans. "Dirty! No! Why did you ask?" Because that insulting waiter insists upon putting a towel besides my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and yet every time he comes around he puts another before me."

A stranger recently went to a hotel in Hartford to a bath, and as he did not emerge from his retirement for an hour, the proprietor entered, with feelings of suicide in his heart, to see what was the matter. The stranger had only been washing his shirt, and was waiting for it to dry.

A Breton peasant, on his way to Paris stopped at a barber's shop in Rambouillet. While the barber was strapping his razor the peasant noticed a dog sitting near his chair and staring at him fixedly.

"What is the matter with that dog," said the peasant, "that he stares so at me?" The barber answered with an unconcerned air: "That dog is always there. You see when I put off a piece of an ear—'Well?' 'Well, he eats it.'"

Brougham and Wellington.—One day when his lordship had driven down to the House in the vehicle of his own invention, which Robinson, the coachmaker, had christened after him, he was met in the robing-room by the Duke of Wellington, who, after a low bow, accosted him: "I have hitherto lived under the impression that your lordship would go down to posterity as the great apostle of education, the emancipator of the negro, the restorer of abused charities, the reformer of the law. But no—you will be known only as the inventor of a carriage."

"And I, my lord Duke, have always been under the delusion that your Grace would be remembered as the hero of a hundred battles, the liberator of Europe, the conqueror of Napoleon—but no, your Grace will be known as the inventor of a pair of boots." "D—d the boots, I had forgotten them; you have the best of it."—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 339.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 17th.—In the House of Commons tonight, Mr. O'way, Under-Foreign Secretary, in reply to an enquiry, said when the republic of Mexico re-established, it declined intercourse with the powers which recognized the empire, and the British minister at the city of Mexico consequently withdrew. Her Majesty's government had no objection to open relations, but overtures must come from Mexico.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Dr. Th. explained that Mr. Bright wrote his recent letter to the Birmingham meeting without consulting colleagues and on his own responsibility. The Government had no intention of threatening the House of Lords; each estate of the kingdom was entitled to freedom of speech, and he would regard with jealousy any attempt to interfere with it, especially if made by a minister of the crown. He and his colleague Mr. Bright, both discouraged popular action tending to interfere with the independence of the House of Lords. Whenever overtures had been made to them to attend public meetings they had both steadily declined.

The House of Lords to-night there was a crowd of attendance, and great interest was manifested in proceedings. Lord Cairns, amid cheers from the Opposition, put the question whether Mr. Bright's letter had been expected by the other members of the Government, and whether in the present crisis it was for support and assistance to the Government, or whether the Government must either endorse or retract the letter.

Mr. Granville, in reply, admitted the authenticity of the letter, and said that the cabinet had declined to pursue the policy to be pursued if the bill should be rejected. He knew that neither of his colleagues, Mr. Bright, had any knowledge of the contents of the letter, until it was published. He thought it was not responsible for the individual opinions of one of its members, and for himself he regretted Mr. Bright's language; but he had Mr. Bright's reply stating that he had no intention to exercise disrespect to their lordships; and that if pain had been caused to them by his words, he expressed unfeigned regret. Earl Granville then proceeded to make some remarks on the Irish Church question. Earl Derby rose to a point of order. A scene followed. Lords Harrowby and Salisbury rose amid intense excitement. Earl Granville stated his statement that the Government repudiated any intention of menacing the House of Lords. Debate on the bill was then resumed.

June 19 (a.m.).—The debate in the House of Lords creates intense interest. There is a determination to force a division, but it is not expected before 5 a.m. The chamber is crowded with spectators, among them the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, and it is apparently their intention to attend the debate. The best calculations reckon the passage of the bill to a second reading by a majority of 22. The general belief is that the House of Lords will strip the bill of its dispendent features and leave disestablishment only. This is likely to be embarrassing to the Ministry than the direct action of the bill.

Three o'clock the House divided amidst great excitement, the division resulting as follows:—For second reading, 179; against it, 146; majority, bill 33. The result of the vote was hailed with great cheering in the House, which was taken the spectators in the galleries and lobbies, and a dense crowd of people in the streets. Hours are received here of an attempt to drive light from the Cabinet.

Analysis of the vote in the House of Lords last night shows that the Archbishop of Dublin and six bishops voted against the second reading; the Duke of Devonshire voted in favour, and the other 17 abstained from voting.

June 17.—The city is entirely tranquil. A formidable collision occurred yesterday at the mine among the coal miners on one hand, and the national troops on the other, whereby several

lives were lost. The miners made an attempt to rescue some prisoners held by the military; fire-arms were used on both sides, but the rioters finally dispersed after seven of them had been killed and five soldiers badly wounded.

June 19.—Some of the prisoners who were arrested here during the recent disturbances caused by the election, have been discharged. Two hundred are still kept in confinement.

The official paper to-day, publishes the following:—A crowd of people attended the funeral of the rioters who were killed here recently in the political disturbances. There was no disorder.

MADRID, June 16.—The national Cortes has passed a decree establishing a regency under Marshal Serrano. The vote on its first passage stood: 193 yeas to 45 nays.

June 19.—In the Cortes yesterday, Rivero administered the oath of the regency to Marshal Serrano. There were loud vivas for the regent and for the national sovereignty, but no disturbances as were apprehended. The following is the new cabinet, as far as announced:—General Prim, Secretary of War and President of the Ministry; Silveira, Secretary of State; Herrero Grace, Minister of Justice.

June 19.—A conspiracy for the restoration of Queen Isabella has been discovered at Granada.

A Republican resolution, condemning the presence of the Duke of Montpensier in Spain, was rejected by a vote of 94 to 67.

June 20.—The President of a Republican Club in Cadiz has been arrested for making a speech against Marshal Serrano. The action of the authorities caused great excitement in Cadiz. In the Cortes yesterday, Gen. Prim said the government must be hard, inflexible, and even cruel in repressing disorder. He also proposed economical reform in the administration of the finances.

It appears that a real commencement of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway has been effected. The St. John (N.B.) Telegraph, of a few days ago says:—"We learn that 300 men, divided into 7 gangs, are engaged on the 24 mile section of the Intercolonial Railway between Campbellton and Bel River—Messrs. Grant and Elliott's section. Also, that on the 24 mile section of J. Jobin & Co., extending from Bel River to near Jacques River, 100 are employed. The former are chiefly Irish from Newfoundland; and the latter principally French Canadians."

RECIPROCITY.—Washington, June 21.—On the 12th inst., Secretary Fish addressed an official letter to the British Minister, informing him of the action of the House of Representatives at the last session, recommending the renewal of negotiations for an arrangement of trade with Canada, and inviting Mr. Thornton's co-operation with a view to the negotiation of a convention covering the interchange of products, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, freedom of the Gulf and inshore fisheries, and such other matters as may be embraced in the general subject of the trade relations between the United States and Canada. The British government has given the Canadian authorities the practical control of these subjects, so far as they are concerned, and it is expected that Canadian Commissioners will arrive here immediately to confer with and assist the British Minister in the consideration of the proposed convention.

THE INTEREST BILL.—It will be a relief to Ontario only second to that which it experienced when the banking resolutions were dropped that the resolutions on interest have also been carried. Mr. Rose having moved the House into committee upon them on Saturday, and a debate having taken place, they were pressed to a vote and carried by the bare majority of one. Of course the leader of the Government would not proceed with them when so many of his political friends felt it necessary to vote against the government proposition, and he consequently announced that they would be dropped. The compromise which the resolutions were designed to effect was such a wretched one that its defeat for though it had a majority of one it was virtually defeated—will be subject for general rejoicing in Ontario.—Leader.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE NORTH-WEST.—We are exceedingly glad to have it from Mr. Macdougall, himself, that he intends to pay a visit to the Fertile Belt during the present Summer, and that he is to be accompanied on his tour by the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario. The Assembly for this Province, at the next Session, will be eager to get all the authentic information possible, not only as to the resources and the prospects of the new country, but also as to the part that this division of the Dominion will have to play in opening up communication therewith. Mr. Macdougall was frank enough to state in the Commons, the other evening, that he believes the boundaries of Ontario (or Upper Canada) extend much further west than the Hudson Bay monopolists ever would admit; and he said very justly, at the same time, that we of this Province would doubtless find it easier to deal with the Dominion Government than with the Hudson Bay Company, in settling the question of boundaries. Mr. Carling will, therefore, accompany Mr. Macdougall upon a mission in which they may render great and important service both to Ontario and to the Dominion.—Telegraph.

THE HURON CANAL.—In the House, on Monday, Mr. Harrison moved the adoption of the report of the select committee on the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.—Mr. Mackenzie said no end would be secured by the adoption of the report. The only end to be gained would be the endorsement by the House of the report. This was only one of four distinct routes, some of which he considered more feasible than this.—Sir John A. Macdonald did not see the object to be gained by the adoption of this report. Such an adoption would be of no use unless the scheme was taken hold of by the Government. Committees were always chosen from members friendly to the project under consideration, and this report must stand on its own merits before the people.—Motion withdrawn.

Mr. McLELLAN, the member for Colchester, who in company with Mr. Howe, negotiated the "better terms" for Nova Scotia, has been appointed to the Senate. It is likely that Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD will run for the vacant seat.—Leader.

Dr. W. H. Russell, the celebrated correspondent of the Times, has been entertaining His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a dinner given at the Garrick Club. The reporter and the Prince seem to have been brought together more especially during the recent tour of the latter in Egypt. However that may have been, the fact of His Highness becoming the guest of the Times correspondent is significant of the growing consideration accorded to the newspaper press; and is a proof of the superior abilities of the men who, in connection with the highest departments of the leading journals, make it service their proud profession.

ADVERTISING.—A curious and unexpected illustration of the commercial advantage of advertising is afforded by an incident in the Liverpool Town Council. For many years performances on the organ at St. George's-hall have been given twice a week by Mr. W. T. Best. Some months ago the corporation, in a fit of economy, agreed to discontinue the short advertisement published in the three daily newspapers of the town. The result was that the Council saved £34 in advertising, and lost £250 in the receipts, entirely through the programme not being announced in the daily journals. The Corporation being convinced of the folly of their economical experiment, have now directed the advertising to be resumed.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN AT BOSTON.—At a dinner given to General Grant, at Boston, the British Minister, Mr. Thornton, being present, the health of the Queen was proposed by the Mayor, and drunk with all the honours. We do not see any mention of any other toasts in the report, except that of Gen. Grant. Mr. Thornton replied, acknowledging with regret that there were Englishmen who would rejoice at the breaking up of the Republic, but declaring that the Queen and the more sensible part of the people of England heartily desired the union and prosperity of the country.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

The Miners' Petition.

THE "CROWN LANDS" DEPARTMENT
FREELY CRITICISED.

The public meeting of Miners and of others interested in the development of the mining industry of this section of country, for the purpose of memorialising His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario with reference to the impending sale of Crown Lands by auction, was held, pursuant to notice, in the Town Hall, Madoc, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23rd instant. The petition to be taken into consideration having been previously generally signed in the village, those present consisted chiefly of practical miners or of those who have invested considerable sums in mining operations, and they made a more numerous appearance than we anticipated in the present depressed condition of affairs.

Dr. ELMER having been called upon to take the chair, said that the meeting had no political object, but that it was of vital interest to the country that some change should be made in the Crown Lands Department, the conduct of which was too vacillating, and injurious to such of the miners as were not able to pay large sums of money to buy lands. Through the lands being sold in the manner proposed, the miners lose all opportunity of deriving benefit from their individual efforts. If the Department had been more energetic twelve months ago, we should have seen a much greater development here than there was now. Six days or six hours, instead of six months, ought to have been sufficient to have decided the affair of Lot 9 in the Ninth concession of Marmora, which he felt should have been awarded to some of the claimants—(he had no interest in it himself)—so as to establish confidence in the mining community. Hundreds of miners have left the country in consequence of the delay in that matter. He had been struck with the remark of one gentleman at the last meeting about the miners, if encouraged, bringing in their weekly wages in gold; for in that case, others would have left their hundreds of dollars in the place for the purchase of mining materials. There is gold here in paying quantities, but we want more experience as to the proper mode of saving it. He was satisfied that there was any amount of money to be made by energy in gold mining here. If we could get the Lieutenant-Governor to look upon the matter as some look upon it business, which is now worse than before the excitement, would probably revive. With this view it was proposed to send a petition, which was already very numerously signed, to the Lieutenant-Governor, to see what action he would take upon it.

The following petition was then read:—

"To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM P. HOWLAND, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, &c., &c., in Council,

"The Petition of the undersigned, the residents of the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, and others interested in the welfare and development of the mineral wealth in and of the former Quinte Gold Mining Division, sheweth:—

1.—That your Petitioners bear with astonishment and grief that the Crown Lands situate in the said former Quinte Division are to be sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands by auction on the Eight day of July next as Mining Lands.

2.—That your petitioners are apprehensive, as they have good reasons to believe that if the said Crown Lands are to be sold as mining lands, they will fall into the hands of a few speculators who will not develop the mineral wealth of said district, but on the contrary will impede the same, on their own terms, which, your petitioners believe, will be so exorbitant as to be beyond the means of practical miners to accede to, and that the said former Quinte Division will be ruined.

3.—Your petitioners submit and urge, on public grounds, that it is of great importance to have the said lands thrown open to all miners and other men as mining claims under sections 18, 16 and 20 of the General Mining Act of 1869, the same as if the said former Quinte Division had been declared a Mining

Division under the said General Mining act of 1869, as by this means, it will attract a large body of men and immigrants who will give an immense impetus to the development of the said Crown Lands and also toward their settlement and occupation, as in fact and truth there are many practical and experienced miners now out in North Hastings, ready and willing to take up mining claims, and who have already prospected and expended largely in exploring and discovering good claims on the said Crown Lands; and that it would not be fair and just to deprive them of the fruits and benefits of their labour and explorations, and that it will be their ruin if the said Crown Lands be sold as aforesaid by auction. Your petitioners therefore pray that these prospectors and explorers may be protected in their rights, the same as if the Crown Lands now to be sold by auction had continued to be a part of what was formerly the Quinte Gold Mining Division, as the sixth section of the Mining Act permits them to explore upon "any Crown Lands, surveyed or unsurveyed."

4.—Your Petitioners show that there are many lots in the said former Quinte Division now patented and in the possession of private individuals, which are supposed to contain valuable minerals, but the owners thereof will not develop them or allow others to do so, except on such terms and for such prices as to make it impossible for any cautious (however willing) miner to comply with—which your petitioners believe will be the case with the Crown Lands, if ordered to be sold as aforesaid.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency will be pleased to countermand and withdraw the sale of the Crown Lands in the said former Quinte Division, or at least to postpone the sale until such time as further inquiries may show whether selling the lands by auction is the best mode of protecting the interests of private individuals as well as of the public generally.

"And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c."

The Chairman suggesting an expression of opinion about Lot 9 in the 9th,

Mr. McDermott said he thought the petition embraced all that was wanted.

Mr. Wood (Warden of Hastings Co.) thought that Lot 9 in the 9th was no longer a private affair, but one of interest to the public. Lands were advertised for sale, among them 9 in the 9th, which he believed was advertised simply because it gave the Department trouble, and they wanted the moral courage to make a decision. An expression of opinion was therefore just and proper. He quite agreed with the petition as far as it goes. He could not say he hoped much from the meeting, but thought that the Department would be more anxious to yield to Members of Parliament. The Government had been very much acted upon by pressure from M.P.s. He was aware, from information from reliable sources, that Messrs Corby and Graham were supporting the claim, or exerting an influence in favour of Dickson & Co., of Belleville. Mr. Cook, on the other hand, has an equally strong party to back his claim. The Government consequently was in a quandary. As neither of the two parties backed by Parliamentary influence could get the lot for themselves, they would rather sacrifice all others. It was his impression that the sale of the Crown lands was a mere cloak for the sale of lot 9 in the 9th.

Mr. McDermott knew from his own knowledge that samples of gold had been sent from many of these lots to Mr. Richards. The finders understood they could buy these lots at \$1 per acre: one man, then in the hall, went personally to Mr. Richards, who promised to do what he could for him. The sale of lands, then, could not be a mere cloak to 9 in the 9th.

Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD denounced the contemptible trickery of the Department, in allowing prospectors to go on the Crown Lands, while not one word had been said about these lands being taken out of the market, until after mining claims—which put the Department in possession of information as to lots on which gold had been found—had been sent in. In this way a dirty, paltry theft on prospectors had been committed. The investigation about lot 9 in the 9th was a sham. He was not aware that this was not a Mining Division until the lots were advertised for sale. What notice had been given of the fact? He knew of persons having been chiselled out of their lots.

Mr. SMALLFIELD said that among the lands advertised for sale were lots on which payments had been made, and for which the receipt of the Agent could be shown.

Mr. FRALECK said that was quite true. The WARDEN suggested that a temperately worded remonstrance to the Department would be productive of good effect.

Mr. GREAM thought so too, and said that the Com-

missioner, as was known to those present at the investigation, conducted it fairly. But he thought that the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor should be brought to the evidence taken at that investigation.

Mr. FINGLE wanted to have the claims to 9 in the 9th decided by a court of law.

Mr. McDermott, to show that there was corruption in the camp before the affair of lot 9 in the 9th, stated that months before, he prospected on two particular lots, on which he found what he considered a pretty good show of gold. He felt a little afraid of Campbell, so he took 18 other lots from the lists, and then wrote to Campbell to ask if any of them were for sale. A week afterwards he got a big letter, containing another long list, in which every one of those he inquired about were marked off—all sold. Of course it was supposed there was gold on every one of them!

Mr. McDermott then gave his experience of the truly liberal mining policy of Australia and New Zealand, and said—Our Government don't like this—there is no prospect for speculation. If we miners get anything, they take it away. We had been promised a good Mining Act—and he was a victim of it himself. He sent a sample of gold to Richards, and got back word that he was trespassing on the lot where he found it!

The WARDEN repeated his reasons for thinking lot 9 in the 9th was the cause of the sale of the other lands and that the Government was influenced by the pressure of Members of Parliament. Bonas had been made on one side that they possessed too much influence for any other parties to have a chance.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he might mention he had had a conversation the day before with the Member for South Hastings, who was anxious to support the petition in Parliament. To get the ear of the Government, we must show that we have a grievance, and know it.

Mr. B. FRALECK concurred in the remarks of Mr. Wood and Mr. McDermott. The Government had not acted fairly to the mining people. A precedent for the sale of these Crown Lands had been set by the Hon. Mr. Campbell, when Commissioner of Crown Lands, in selling the "Anglo-Saxon" lot. Selling the lots at an upset price of \$1 an acre was unfair to the miners, as the lumbermen within whose limits they were situated would buy them up.

Mr. G. D. RAWSE said that an M.P.P. had told him in Belleville that the reason why 9 in the 9th was not decided was that there was too much trickery among the claimants; and that a certain firm which dealt largely in minerals, had offered \$30,000 for the lot. Another reason was that the original claimant had assigned his interests, causing much confusion.

Mr. GREAM said it was all both that the Department would not decide. They could not give it to the men they wanted to do, and therefore would not give it at all.

Mr. J. H. DUNSTAN moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting would request the Chairman to transmit, with the Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the following, as an expression of the views of this meeting, viz.—That we cannot understand why, after all the trouble and expense incurred by the Crown Lands Department with reference to Lot 9 in the ninth Concession of Marmora, and the trouble and expense to which the claimants for said Lot have been put, that no decision has been arrived at,—and would respectfully submit for His Excellency's consideration the following facts:—

1st.—Several parties laid claim for Lot 9 in the Ninth Concession of Marmora.

2nd.—The Crown Lands Department sent down a Commissioner, and evidence was taken.

3rd.—That several parties were assured that some of the applicants had no chance of the lot, but that it was between two claimants.

4th.—That after some time for consideration, all the Crown Lands in this neighbourhood, including Lot 9 in the Ninth, are advertised for sale.

5th.—That a very unsatisfactory feeling pervades the minds of the people of this section, simply amounting to an almost entire want of confidence in the administration of the Crown Lands Department, so far as applies to Gold Lands.

6th.—That in the opinion of this meeting, if the lands must be sold, every miner or other person who has actually prospected for gold before the 3rd of June, 1869, should be allowed before the 8th of July next, to stake out a claim, under the General Mining Act of 1869, on some part of the Crown Lands now advertised for sale; that all claims previously sent in to the Department should be reserved from sale, for the benefit of the claimants; and that all disputed claims be settled with as little delay as possible.

He said it was very unjust to take away these lands from the miners, and to pass a mining law without carrying it into effect. He didn't believe in the policy of the Government getting big prices. It was all very well for speculators to talk about giving \$10, \$20 or \$20,000; but even \$1000 was beyond the means of prospectors. Every other country had liberal mining laws—here it was the contrary, and they were driving the miners out. With a really liberal law, fairly administered, we should have many more prospectors than we have now, for hundreds of miners have gone away. In the U.S. if a poor man finds gold, it costs him merely his recording fee to secure his claim, and then he holds it as real estate. This policy was doing wonders for poor men there, and they should be protected in the same way here; but unfortunately there was too much "shinannology," as the Americans say.

Mr. McDermott seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

It was also resolved to send a copy of the above resolutions to each of the three M.P.s for Hastings County.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

GRANGE PICNIC.—On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, a Picnic was held in Dulmage's Grove, Best's Settlement, Madoc, for the purpose of raising funds towards paying for the newly erected and nearly completed Hall of L. O. L. No. 517. The building, which is a very neat wooden edifice, is situated on the farm of Mr. H. Shaw, fronting on the main road through the Township, between the 5th and 6th concession, and midway between Best's school-house and the Methodist Church which was opened last winter. The Picnic was held in the Grove just north of Dulmage's Corners, where seats had been prepared for the visitors, and swings had been put up for the amusement of the young folks. A rustic, but substantial platform had also been erected for the expected speakers, at the back of which was displayed the gaily painted banner of the Lodge. Between 150 and 200 persons were present, including quite a number of friends from the Allen Settlement, Bannockburn, Elzevir, &c., and some from the village of Madoc.—Mr P. Begg was called upon to take the chair; and after refreshments had been served, and in the absence of Mr. B. Begg, Esq., M.P., and other expected guests, the following gentlemen were called on, and spoke briefly on topics suited to the occasion.—Messrs A. Smallfield, Rev. W. Norton, John N. Moore, B. Fraeek, John White, and N. Simmons. The proceedings closed with three cheers for "the Queen," and "the Ladies."—The proceeds amounted to \$65.

MASSONIC PICNIC.—St John the Baptist's Day, the 24th of June, was duly celebrated by the Brethren of Madoc Lodge, No. 48. At noon they marched, accompanied by some Brethren from Belleville and Stirling, in full regalia, around the village. They then proceeded to the south shore of Hog Lake, where a substantial picnic dinner was provided by the ladies. Carriages between the village and the Lake had also been engaged for the invited guests. Here W. Bro. Dunstan, in his Royal Aroh regalia, officiated as master of the ceremonies, and after some introductory remarks, called upon Bros. Agar and Fraeek, and W. M. Bro. Maybee, to make addresses. The proceedings were enlivened with music by the Italian Harp Band, which also performed in the village, to the gratification of listeners. In the evening there was a Ball at the Huffman House, with a Supper at Moon's Hotel between the dances. The company were so well satisfied with the arrangements that they did not depart till daylight.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND!

On Tuesday, near Eldorado, a BROOCH, which the Owner can obtain, by applying at the MERCURY Office.

Grain Cradles

AND

Spinning Wheels

REPAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.
ISAAC CANNIFF.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a BY-LAW will be introduced in the COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the meeting thereof to be held at the NEW DOMINION Hotel, MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, on TUESDAY, August 3rd next, for the purpose of opening and establishing a ROAD, fifty feet wide, commencing at Lot 40, Free Grants, Hastings Road, Limerick, and running south-westerly into the Township of Wollaston by the 7th Concession Line, Lot 4 in the 8th Concession, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the 9th Concession, Lots 16, 17 and 18 in the 10th Concession, thence westerly along said Concession line to the side road between Lots 20 and 21, all in the Township of Wollaston, as surveyed and marked out by Benjamin McKilloan, Junior, Township Surveyor.

Also, at the same time and place a BY-LAW will be introduced for opening and establishing a ROAD commencing at Town-line at Lot 1 in the 2nd Concession of Limerick, thence running westerly to Lot Lot 6; thence southerly on Lots 6 and 7, through Moore's clearance, and continues in the same direction till it intersects the road leading to Wadsworth Lake, all in the Township of Limerick, as surveyed and laid out by John Ray, Township Surveyor.

Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

By Order.

WILLIAM HARPER,
Township Clerk.

MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, June 21st, 1899.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of L MALMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms, apply to
GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
or at the MERCURY Office.—June 2, 1899.

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINE, MACHINERY, BUILDING, and all connected therewith, the property of the MERCHANTS' UNION MINING COMPANY.
The property will be sold very low for cash. For particulars apply to

JOHN BRENTON, or
JOHN R. MASON.

Belleville, June 10, 1899.

**The Cheapest and Best Way of
ADVERTISING
SPRING ARRIVALS of GOODS,
SALES BY AUCTION,
PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
IS IN THE
MADOC MERCURY.**

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE
DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,
In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.

4th June, 1899.

\$100 REWARD!!

A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the Undersigned for information which will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, about ten o'clock on the night of the 3rd instant broke, by throwing stones, three panes of glass in his private residence.

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, June 4, 1899.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 3rd, 21 in 6th, 21 in 10th, and 8 in 14th.

HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to
JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan.

C. C. FORNERI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

**FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At**

**WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.**

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1899.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the southern portion of the village of Madoc.
All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to
CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

FRIDAY, June 24th, 1899.

WHEAT	00 50
BARLEY	1 50
RYE	0 55
OATS	0 55
PEAS	0 80
BUTTER	0 15
EGGS	0 10
PORK	0 20
HIDES	4 25

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 18
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 03

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A cow belonging to J. S. Wood, Glenallen, died recently, and on being opened three snakes, one of them two feet long, were found in the stomach of the animal.

The Act for the registration of births, deaths and marriages comes into force on the first of July. The forms, &c., relating thereto, are to be distributed in a few days.

Senator Sumner, since his Alabama speech, wherein he alluded to some private information obtained in his private talks with foreign diplomats, has been very unpopular with members of the foreign legations.

It is reported that, at the close of the session, the Governor General will make a trip to the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. His tour will occupy a period of three months.

A considerable number of gold-seekers are still working at the Sutherlandshire gold diggings, but their success has not been very remarkable. Operations on a larger scale are about to be commenced.

The humorous papers of Denmark are publishing caricatures of Uncle Sam in the garb of a penniless confidence man, who buys everything and then refuses to pay for the goods.

At Cannes, in France, a great cross of granite, without ornament or inscription, except name and date of birth and decease, has been set up in memory of Lord Brougham.

A royal proclamation in the *Gazette* states that the copper money of the United Kingdom, coined previous to the issue of the bronze coinage, shall cease to be current after the 31st of December, 1869.

Mr Gladstone and Earl Granville have been elected members of the London Reform Club under the special rule allowing such elections as rewards for unusual merit or distinguished party services. Only two members can be elected in one year under this rule.

The Port Colborne Petroleum Company, at a recent meeting, came to the conclusion that they had gone far enough into the bowels of mother earth in search of the greasy fluid. They agreed to cease operations and sell the machinery, after boring to a depth of 835 feet.

By way of proof that property is not depreciated in value in Ireland, it is mentioned that a nobleman has just purchased a demesne on the banks of the Suir in Tipperary, for £30,000, which was bought fourteen years ago for £17,000, and has been in the interval resold for £24,000.

Oliver Dalrymple, of Minnesota, is the largest wheat-grower in the United States. The *Stillwater Republican* says he has sown this season, in addition, to his other crops, two thousand acres of wheat, which with a good yield, will give him fifty thousand bushels.

A great meeting of emigrants was held recently, in the emigrant shed, York Street, Toronto, having been called by Mr. Currie, London, England, for the purpose of ascertaining how the emigrants are getting on. Some of the emigrants expressed themselves satisfied, provided their work was permanent; while others said they thought that Frank Lynn, (the Agent of the London Emigration Society) should be hung for telling them lies, and one said if ever he got back he would give him the greatest dressing ever man got.

Bobeygeon is progressing very rapidly, and the list of buildings going up is large, including two steam saw mills, cabinet factory, and several brick stores. The extensive lumbering business of Mr. Boyd is a great source of wealth to Bobeygeon, giving employment to a large number of hands. We understand that he has already shipped 3,000,000 feet; and the passage of four boats daily through the locks gives the place a lively appearance. There are few places in Canada making the rapid progress that Bobeygeon enjoys.

Already a large emigration is setting in towards the Red River settlement, every boat from Owen Sound north taking up emigrants, with horses, wagons, &c. The boat route at present is to take the steamer from here to Sault Ste. Marie, thence by American steamer to Superior City, from whence the route is overlaid via St. Cloud. When communication is opened up through by Fort William, that will be decidedly the best route, and we believe active steps are being taken to have it gone on with at once. The Arizona took up a party of surveyors to locate the road from Thunder Bay to Red River, and we understand that a number of men are to be sent forward next trip to commence work on the road.

A despatch from Lord Granville on the subject of

the defence of Canada declares that it is the policy of the Imperial government to withdraw all the troops from Canada, making us pay even for the Royal Canadian Rifles if we desire their services. The gunboats on the lakes are also to be paid for if we require their services. The Imperial government promises to supply officers and non-commissioned officers at the cost of the Canadian government. In fine, the whole expense of the military establishment will under the new policy fall upon the people of Canada. Halifax alone will be retained as an imperial garrison.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, on the 27th July, will marry the Crown Princess of Sweden. When it was officially announced last year that this marriage had been settled, the news was received with great satisfaction by the Danish people. The print shops and the illustrated journals were at once filled with portraits of the young Prince and Princess, with allegorical figures of Peace and Happiness crowning them with wreaths of flowers, while underneath were prayers addressed to Heaven in their behalf. The chief cause of this rejoicing is the fact the marriage is looked upon as the first step towards the union of the two kingdoms.

EMIGRATION FOR MAY.—The total number of emigrants who arrived at Toronto during the month of May was 7,923, being an increase of 5719 over the aggregate number which arrived in the previous month, and being an increase of 3,013 over the same month in last year. Of these 7,923 there were 2,400 English, 125 Irish, 246 Scotch, 2,150 Germans, 1,055 Norwegians, and 1,850 from other countries. The majority of these went to the States, namely, 5,880, while 2,043, or less than one-half, stayed in the Province.

NORTH-WEST RAILWAY.—Mr Macdougall stated in the House last Friday night that it was the intention of the Government to send out a surveyor into the Northwest for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to construct a railway connecting with the existing Canadian railways throughout the North-west territories. It was generally believed that North of the Laurentian range there was a level country through which a railway might be constructed with comparative ease.

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.—The *Hamilton correspondent of the Telegraph* says:—A couple of young men who left the city over six weeks ago, in high spirits and brilliant hopes, to seek their fortune in the land of gold, returned again last evening, and quietly sought the paternal roofs, resolved to roam no more. They were unable to obtain employment or discover any promising opening for business, and after a careful canvass of the principal places through the State, their advice to other young men is to give Canada a further trial. They give strange accounts of the Pacific Railroad, and pronounce it a most wretched affair, rickety, half-built and dangerous to be travelled over. The trains frequently run off the track, and passengers are compelled to labour in repassing distances sufficient to compensate for their passage by any fair arrangement.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions the recurrence of an extraordinary phenomenon recorded by Herodotus as having been observed in remote times by the tribes inhabiting the country surrounding the Caspian Sea. That huge salt lake is dotted with islands from which enormous quantities of naphtha are yearly taken. Early last month, owing to subterranean disturbances, the naphtha wells on these islands overflowed, and the inflammable substance spread over the entire surface of the lake. It accidentally took fire; and for forty-eight hours burned furiously over a surface of many thousands of square miles, presenting a magnificent and terrifying spectacle to the inhabitants of the country, who imagined the end of the world was at hand. The fish in the lake were entirely destroyed, and for miles around vegetation was parched and the country made like a desert.

ST. CATHARINES, June 18.—Mr. Currie, from the East End London Emigration Society, met a number of the newly-arrived emigrants at the town hall last night, for the purpose of ascertaining how they prospered in the land of their adoption, and reporting to the association. It was a conversational meeting, and in the course of Mr. Currie's inquiries, the characteristic habit of John Bull to grumble at everything soon developed itself. Nearly all the newcomers complained that their great expectations had not been realised. Before leaving home they had been told that wages were so much higher than they really are, and were, moreover, promised free grants of land, together with twelve months' rations, free of charge. It is scarcely possible that any person representing the Canadian Government could have promised all this. However, some sympathetic effort

ought to be made by our Local Government to introduce emigration labour into the new agricultural districts, and encouraging them to settle upon the public lands, instead of flooding the cities and towns with a species of labour that is not required, and where it can be of little use in developing the country's resources.

VARIETIES.

Why was Jonah the strongest man? Because the whale could not hold him after he had got him down.

When does a hen like beer?—When she has a little brood.

"A prudent man," says a witty Frenchman, "is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far."

"Is your house a warm one, landlord?" inquired a gentleman in search of a residence. "It ought to be," was the reply; "the painter gave it two coats."

A Michigan ruralist complains that he sent four dollars to a jewelry firm in New York for a music-box playing twenty-four tunes, and received in return a Jew's harp.

A clergyman in Kansas says he has married but one couple in a year. They paid him nothing, staid to dinner, as it was a rainy day, and then borrowed his umbrella when they left, which he has never seen since.

A teacher was explaining to a little girl the meaning of the word "cuticle." "What is that all over my face and hands?" said he. "It's freckles, sir," answered the little cherub.

An American paper says that law books in Kentucky do not last long. In one county it is frequently found necessary to replace volumes worn out by the lawyers in pounding each other's heads.

When at college, Surtees was waiting on the dean on business, and feeling cold, stirred the fire. "Pray, Mr. Surtees," said the great man, "do you think that any other undergraduate in this college would have taken that liberty?"—"Yes Mr. Dean," was the reply; "any one as cool as I am."

"The fourth Duke of Thorndale's dead—very, sad thing—only two nights ago," said an enthusiastic shorthorn breeder lately to a quiet neighbour, on the local Corn Exchange. "Dear me—I never heard of him. I hope the next man's a Conservative," was the true blue response, and its utterer was rather disgusted with the explanation that the deceased peer was only a dark roan bull of the shorthorn breed.

A Roman ecclesiastic in reply to whatever question might be proposed, began by saying, "I make a distinction." A cardinal having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from the well-known peculiarity of his guest. Saying to him that he had an important question to propose, he asked, "Is it under any circumstances lawful to baptise in soup?"—"I make a distinction," said the priest; "if you ask, is it lawful to baptise in your Excellency's soup, I say yes; for there is really no difference between it and water."

NOT IF HE KNEW IT.—A sick man was taken to a country hospital, but, on looking round, he insisted on being allowed to leave at once. "Why do you wish to leave?" asked one of the attendants. "Because," said he, "every man here has lost one leg, and some have lost both, and you ain't going to play that game on me, not if I know it."

BUSINESS.—After all there is nothing like business for enabling us to get through our weary existence. The intellect cannot sustain its sunshine flight long; the flagging wing drops to the earth. Pleasure palsies, and idleness is "many gathered miseries in one name." But business gets over the hours without counting them. It may be very tiring at the end still it has brought the day to a close—sooner than anything else.

ELECTION TRICK.—Elections are very demoralising. During a hotly contested election at Shrewsbury, in the reign of George I., an old half-pay army officer, who was a non-resident Burgess, was brought down from London at the expense of Mr. Kyraston, one of the candidates, and hospitably entertained for a week by that gentleman's political supporters. On the following day he recorded his vote for the opposition candidate. "When asked why he had accepted the hospitalities of the one side and voted for the other, he jauntily replied that following the advice of his old general, the Duke of Marlborough, he had "quartered himself on his enemy."